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The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

VOL. XXIX NO. 59 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, MARCH 11, 1941 PRICE: ONE ANNA

INSURE WITH OR REPRESENT
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More U. S. Destroyers For Britain

TEMPLE CAR TOPPLES DOWN

Five Killed And Several Injured In Festival Near Conjeevaram

CONJEEVARAM, March 10

Five persons, including a police sub-inspector were killed and several injured last night in a car festival in the village of Magaral, seven miles from here, as the result of the temple car toppling over a crowd of people who had come to witness the festival.

It appears that the wheels of the car ran into a small ditch as the procession was in progress, with the result that the superstructure of the decorated car fell down killing five persons. A number of others were injured.

The District Collector and police officials arrived on the scene with doctors. Some of the injured persons have been brought to the local hospital.—

PRIEST ESCAPES WITH IDOL

The front wheels of the car got stuck up in loose sand in a ditch and the devotees, unaware of this, pulled the car by ropes with the results the superstructure got dislodged and came down crashing. The temple priest who was seated by the side of the idol in the car pluckily jumped out with the idol on hand, and escaped with slight injuries.

Of the injured persons, two are stated to be in a serious condition. —A. P.

CASE AGAINST SUBHAS BOSE

List Of Properties Filed By Police Before Magistrate

CALCUTTA, March 10

A list of the properties of Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose was filed today by the police before the Additional Chief Presidency Magistrate, Calcutta, in connection with the case pending against him under the Defence of India Rules. The Magistrate reserved orders on the police prayer for attachment of the properties mentioned in the list, till March 12.

Mr. Bose is being prosecuted in this court in connection with an allegedly prejudicial speech delivered by him at Mahommedali Park and for the publication of an article entitled "The Day of Reckoning" in the English Weekly "Forward Bloc".—A. P.

Lease And Lend Bill Procedure

WASHINGTON, March 10.

The House of Representatives to-day unanimously agreed on the procedure by which after two hours of debate on the Lease and Lend Bill to-morrow a further vote will be taken on the propbsal to agree to all the Senate amendments to the Bill.

Senator Vandenberg (Republican) told reporters to-day that in two rollcalls, 89 out of 95 Senators voted in favour of aid to Britain either for the Lease and Lend Bill or Senator Taft's substitute proposal for a loan of two thousand million dollars. This, he said, showed "a far more impressive demonstration of national unity than the final rollcall might disclose."—Reuter.

Algeria's Governor-General For Vichy

VICHY, March 10.

Admiral Abrial, Governor-General of Algeria, arrived here to-day and was immediately received by Marshal Petain.

The visit follows that of Gen. Weygand, who is expected to return to his post shortly.

Admiral Abrial commanded the French warships which assisted in the embarkation at Dunkirk last summer.—Reuter.

LAHORE, March 10.

On a complaint of the Joint Chief Secretary a case has been registered under the Defence of India Rules against a local importing company for trading with enemy concern.—United Press.

Novel Invitation To Maxwell

'SHOUT CONGRESS SLOGAN AND GET ARRESTED'

Assembly Debate On Govt. Policy Towards Satyagrahis

Mr. Kazmi moving a cut motion in the Central Assembly sought to discuss "repressive policy" of the Government. He declared that Government were using immoral means to crush a moral revolt. He went on to give instances in which, he alleged, a Satyagrahi aged 65 years had been sentenced six times already, and Government had interfered with elections to this House by arresting Congressmen, who stood as candidates, and releasing them after elections were over.

CUT MOTION ON "REPRESSION" ISSUE

He referred to cases in which Satyagrahi prisoners had been put in fetters and handcuffs, while being removed from one place to another, and one prisoner, Mr. Garg of Ajmer, who was in frail health had been given flour-grinding and in doing that work fainted. He suggested to the Home Member to shout the Congress slogan, get himself arrested, and put in jail, and then he would be in a position to understand what the Satyagrahis suffered in jail.

RAZA ALI GOES AT CONGRESS

Sir Raza Ali said he would be the last person to want to produce the impression that if Government were acting recklessly, then they had sympathy from any section of the House; but as regards the complaint made by the mover regarding the difficulties placed in the way of friends or relatives obtaining interviews with Satyagrahi prisoners he asked how Congress Ministries had behaved in 1939.

Sardar Sant Singh and others on a point or order asked if this was relevant.

Sir Raza Ali went on to declare that Congress Governments had behaved no better than the Government of India to certain important Muslim prisoners. He gave the instance of his own experience when he attempted to interview Allama Mashriqui during the Khaksar troubles in the United Provinces. He said he had to obtain permission from the officiating Premier of the Province and even then the permission was hedged round with so many conditions.

When he demurred to the conditions, he was told that rules were rules and could not be relaxed for the sake of Raza Ali or others. "Can rules be relaxed for this or that Congress prisoners? he asked. "I am sure that the present Government are not a whit more wicked than Congress Governments of 1939, who did not grant me the right to interview." He went on to ask if there was any country in the world which was involved in a war and the people of which had been conceded the right to preach anti-war slogans.

A voice: What about South Africa?

Sir Raza Ali in reply referred to a message from South Africa received nine days ago to the effect that the Government had put a ban on the Nationalist Association engaged in conducting anti-war propaganda. It was impossible, he declared, for any Government, unless it abdicated its functions, to allow its people free right to conduct anti-war agitation in the midst of a life and death struggle (Cheers).

REAL ISSUE.

Mr. N. M. Joshi supporting the cut declared he was interested in the defence of Civil Liberties in the country. Even if Congress Government attacked those Civil Liberties he would criticise them, as he had in fact done. The question was whether Civil Liberties should be attacked even in war time. The question had been asked if there was any country in the world where anti-war propaganda would have been allowed in conditions such as those at present.

"May I ask: Is there a democracy in the whole world which is involved in war without its Parliament being consulted"? It was not quite fair to compare India and countries where people joined the war of their free will. He could understand restriction on Civil Liberties of the people in order to prevent information likely to be helpful to the enemy, reaching the enemy. People should not be permitted to make provocative speeches but to make use of the existence of war to prevent people from trying to persuade others to oppose all war was going beyond reasonable limits. During the last war, Mr. Ramsay MacDonald was allowed to make speeches in support of conscientious objection to war. If Government were convinced that they were involved in the war rightly and that they were right in involving India in the war, it was in Government's own interests to permit public discussion. Every citizen must be allowed to present his point of view before his fellow citizens.

THE CONTRAST.

Even in England, which was in the very midst of the war, there was much greater freedom than in India (No, no). In India people were penalised not for what they said or did but for opinions they held. Communists were being put in jail, whereas in England there were at least twelve Communist members of Parliament. He strongly urged that detenus had their human rights; they had been put in jail without trial and it was wrong to make their families suffer on account of Government's action.

PUNJAB GRIEVANCE

Sardar Sant Singh wanted the Muslim members to know how much the Sikhs were suffering in the Punjab at the hands of the Unionist Government. At Sargodha, he said, a purely religious annual procession was banned. The repressive policy whether it was of the Provincial or of the Central Government must be condemned. It had the effect of crushing the legislative activities of the people. The speaker was not opposed to the maintaining of order but in doing so Government should not crush legitimate activities of people outside the sphere of war.

PLEA FOR INQUIRY

If Government wanted that the people should reconcile themselves to the Defence of India Rules then they should exercise greater control over the working of that legislation. The present position was that the Defence of India powers were placed in the

(Continued on page 4, col. 6)

Nazis Want To Invade Greece

Revelation In Open Letter To Hitler In Greek Press

LONDON, March 10.

The full text of an open letter to Herr Hitler in a Greek newspaper is available in London today for the first time.

It reveals that when Greece asked for German protection against an impending Italian attack, Germany advised her not to mobilise. When Italy presented her ultimatum, Greece had neither her fleet, nor air force, nor material with which to repel the invader. Greece then turned to Britain for help. At the time of the ultimatum, Herr Hitler was in Florence and he must have known what was intended. The German Legation remained open in Athens and Germany appeared to stand aside from the conflict. Later German troops occupied Rumania, then Bulgaria and finally appeared on the Greek frontier.

It seems, the writer of the letter avers that the Germans want to invade Greece.—Reuter.

BR. MINISTER QUITS SOFIA

LONDON, March 10.

According to a message from Sofia the British Minister, Mr. Rendel, left Sofia this morning and Mr. George Earlen the United States Minister, accompanied him to the Turkish frontier.—Reuter.

MORE DESTROYERS FOR BRITAIN

WASHINGTON, March 10.

There is some reason to believe that President Roosevelt will announce the transfer of another batch of destroyers to Britain shortly after signing the Lease and Lend Bill.

This measure, it is thought, will be one of a series of dramatic steps which the President will take before the week is out to give immediate effect to the Bill.

It is believed here that now the Bill is passed by many legislators, who opposed its passage, will vote the vast sums required under the Bill on the theory that if the country wants the Bill it should not be half-hearted about it but should really render all aid short of war.—Reuter.

U. S. FOOD SHIPS FOR FRANCE

VICHY, March 10.

The arrival at Marseilles of the United States steamer "Cold Harbor" carrying a cargo of food and other necessities for French children and invalids was announced to-day by Admiral Leahy, the United States Ambassador. He added that another steamer—the "Exmouth"—with similar cargo was expected in three weeks.—Reuter.

EDEN MEETS EGYPTIAN PREMIER

LONDON, March 10.

Mr. Anthony Eden, the British Foreign Secretary, had several talks on political and economic matters of interest both to Egypt and Britain with the Egyptian Prime Minister.

The Egyptian Prime Minister said these talks had been conducted in an atmosphere of mutual friendship and understanding and the results would be made known in due time.—Reuter.

Roger Mission For Delhi

CALCUTTA, March 10.

Sir Alexander Roger, Chairman of the Ministry of Supply Mission, and party left to-night for Delhi.—A. P.

Mend Viceroy's Council And End Deadlock

LIMITED SCOPE OF THE 'TAJ' CONFERENCE

BOMBAY, Monday.

With the arrival of Kunwar Sir Jagdis Prasad, the principal sponsor of the Non-Party Leaders' Conference, which is to meet on Thursday and Friday at the Taj Mahal Hotel, political pourparlers with a view to evolving a plan for ending the present stalemate, have commenced in the city.

The purpose of the Conference, as Sir Jagdis Prasad explained to pressmen on his arrival in Bombay, is to "consider how the present deplorable deadlock can be broken, secondly, to suggest measures for making the Central Government more popular in order to get more popular support for war, thirdly to make proposals regarding the industrialisation of the country during the war and post-war periods and lastly to consider the question of military defence of India." The first step towards evolving a workable plan on these lines is to get together a few prominent men and discuss matters.

Over fifty invitations were extended to prominent leaders in the country, and those who have accepted the invitation so far are twenty.

ANEY WELCOMES IT

Mr. M. S. Aney, who arrived in Bombay to-day in connection with the conference, welcomed the conference, mainly because it would provide an opportunity to put before the world a well-considered analysis of the present situation in the country.

ALL DEPENDS ON GOVT.

In an interview, Mr. Aney said:—"The Conference will be of some service if it can present to the world a considered analysis of the present situation and a way to put an end to the deadlock. At any rate, at least a well-reasoned statement on the present position coming from men who have been thinking over the country's affairs for a long time, ought to be of great help to those who are responsible for administration of this country, provided they are sincerely desirous of doing anything to solve the present deadlock and help the country in its struggle for liberty."

LIBERALS NOT OPTIMISTIC

Liberal circles in Bombay however, are not very much enthused over the conference.

Sir Chimanlal Setalvad expressed in an interview to the "Chronicle" that while it was the duty of every public man in India to make all efforts and explore all avenues for resolving the present deadlock, he did not see that the proposed conference would bring any fruitful result. He said that so long as the Congress and the Muslim League were poles apart, a solution for the present impasse was almost impossible.

The exact attitude of the Hindu Mahasabha is not yet known, though Mr. V. D. Savarkar and Dr. Shyama Prasad Mukherji have readily accepted the invitation for the conference.

MOOT POINT FOR DISCUSSION

The Indianisation of the Central Government will be one of the main points of discussion at the proposed conference. The conveners, it appears, attach much importance to this question as is evident from the definite suggestions they have proposed to put forward at the conference. The whole of the Viceroy's Executive Council should, according to the conveners, consist of non-officials, one of whom should be in charge of defence. It is felt that the process of Indianisation which was already slow has now been stopped and in some instances, virtually reversed.

Attention it is understood, will be invited to the fact that not a single Indian has been appointed as Governor of a province, in spite of the protests of the Indian delegation to the Round Table Conference.

The conveners also seem to feel that no appreciable advance has been made in appointing Indians to high posts either in the Government of India or in the provinces.

INDUSTRIALISATION

The urgent need for the establishment of vital industries

(Continued on page 7, col. 5)

K. SRINIVASAN AT WARDHA

WARDHA, March 10

Mr. K. Srinivasan, Editor of the "Hindu" and President of the All-India Editors' Conference, is arriving in Wardha to-morrow to meet Gandhiji.

Mr. Mahadev Desai returned here this evening from New Delhi after attending the meeting of the Standing Committee of the All-India Editors' Conference.—United Press.

Sibbanlal Saxena Gives Up Fast

LUCKNOW, March. 10

According to a report from Gorakhpur, Mr. Sibbanlal Saxena, M.L.A. gave up his fast on Saturday on the advice of Mahatma Gandhi.—A. P.

Leaders' Conference At Bengal Govt. House

CALCUTTA, March 10.

A conference of representatives of the various parties in the Provincial Legislature, convened by His Excellency Sir John Herbert, was held at Government House this morning the Governor presiding.

A general discussion took place on the political situation with particular reference to the deterioration in communal relations. A further conference will be held to-morrow morning.—A. P.

YUGOSLAVIA CAPITULATES

Foreign Minister Leaves For Vienna For Pact With Axis

BELGRADE, March 10.

The Foreign Minister, M. Cincar Markovitch, is expected to leave for Vienna any moment to sign a friendship pact between Jugoslavia and the Axis powers. Some reports say that he has already left. The pact may be signed to-morrow even.

Meanwhile Jugoslavia continues to call up troops on a considerable scale.

Bulgarian newspapers are daily becoming more openly Revisionist in tone. Gen. Zhekoff, former chief of the Bulgarian General Staff, said to Bulgarian students: "We live in stirring times after which will come the realisation of our national ideals. His statement and the Bulgarian press Revisionist claims are widely published in the Jugoslav press.—Reuter.

JAWAHAR DOES NOT GET THEM NOW

ALLAHABAD, March 10.

Mr. Upadhyaya, Private Secretary to Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, in a statement says that many friends have been in the habit of sending Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru baskets of sweets and fruits but he would ask them not to take the trouble of sending these as they are no longer being delivered to him.

Mr. Upadhyaya adds that he is constantly receiving letters from friends who are anxious to interview Pandit Nehru and says that all applications should be sent direct to the Superintendent who sanctions the interviews at his discretion.—A. P.

INDIRA NEHRU FOR INDIA

LUCKNOW, March 10

According to information received here Miss Indira Nehru has sailed for India from England.—United Press.

Sixty-five Arrests In Cawnpore District

CAWNPORE, March 10.

In connection with the Satyagraha Day observed to-day in Cawnpore District 65 persons offered Satyagraha in different villages.—A. P.

NO PEACE OFFER FROM BEHIND PRISON BARS

Misleading Press Reports Contradicted

(From Our Correspondent.)

NEW DELHI, March 10.

Misleading reports have appeared in a certain section of the Press which are contradicted here in authoritative quarters.

It has been stated in one message to Bombay papers that suggestions were conveyed through Mr. K. Srinivasan, Editor "Hindu", from Mr. C. Rajagopalachari to Sir T. B. Sapru.

The suggestion contained in this message that Syt. C. Rajagopalachari has made certain proposals for resolving the deadlock and has sought the assistance of Sir T B. Sapru as intermediary is totally unfounded.

The only basis for these speculative reports started by interested parties which have created a wrong impression is that Mr. Srinivasan met Syt. Rajagopalachari recently in jail. It has also been suggested in the same message that Sir Jagdishprasad came to Delhi seeking an opportunity to meet the Viceroy and went away disappointed.

NOT TO MEET VICEROY

I understand that Sir Jagdishprasad was not unaware that the Viceroy would be away from Delhi at that time.

The object of his visit was to meet certain leaders here including Mr. Mahadev Desai, Mr. G. D Birla and others and not the Viceroy for if he had wanted to meet the Viceroy he would have come earlier after fixing an appointment.

The fact is that Syt. Srinivasan has himself been trying to ascertain as to what should be done for ending the deadlock and in this connection has been meeting various leaders in order to decide the future course of action.

According to reports current here the Bombay Conference may not take up the question of bringing Gandhiji and Mr. Jinnah together or anything of that kind but will address itself first to the question of what British Government should do to end the political deadlock by a categoric statement promising devolution of power at the Centre and similar measures.

Our Tabulated Adlets

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SPECIAL REDUCTION in our scheduled rate of one anna per word will be allowed until further notice at the rate of 25 p. c. on all CASH PAYMENTS provided the same Adlet is to appear for three times or more in a week. The complete week to be calculated from Monday to Sunday.

STILL ONE MORE FACILITY is offered to our Adletisers Tabulated Adlets that appear in the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE", if repeated the same evening in the "BOMBAY SENTINEL" will be charged for the "SENTINEL" at half-anna per word per insertion without any further reduction whatsoever.

ADLETS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words —Box No. (——), "The Bombay Chronicle",—must be paid for. The management reserves the right to revise any Adlet or refuse publication without assigning any reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPE WRITTEN Adlets will ensure correct insertion. No responsibility for any mistake, oversight, misprint, etc., will be accepted by the Management. Replies to the Adlets should be sent for often to avoid heavy congestion at our office.

42. SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted a Resident Lady House Surgeon for a maternity hospital. See Dr. Divekar, Lamington Chambers, opposite Pathe between 7—8 P.M. (14792)

Wanted Candidates to become Sub-Engineers, Overseers by Post. Principal, British India Technical College (B.C.) Sukkur (Sind). (14247)

Wanted—A Forest Officer for a State in Eastern States Agency. Applicants must be D.D.R. with Hindi as their mother tongue. Previous experience, especially of Forest working plans is desired. Pay Rs. 130|- to 150|- according to ability and qualifications. Apply to Box No. 4502, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted Educated Artistes either sex and novel social stories complete with dialogues in Hindustani. No risk of stories will be accepted unless sent registered nor returned unless due postage enclosed. Apply Seraphim Cinetone, Jan Mansion, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Bombay. (14317)

Wanted a competent mechanic for a Flatbed Cox-O-type Rotary printing machine. Apply at once with copies of testimonials stating minimum salary expected, to:—'The Manager, Indian Nation, Fraser Road, Patna Bazar.' (14320)

Wanted candidates for station-master, and signaller's course scholarship Rs. 30|- and Railway fare terms. Free quarter. Apply with 2 annas stamps The Director, All-India Railway Routine Training Institute, Delhi. (14143)

Applications stating previous experience with copies of testimonials are invited from persons with the knowledge of:—(a) Soap Making, (b) Manufacture of Glycerine (c) Working of Oil Paints, (d) a Mechanic or a man having general knowledge of the necessary Machinery for the above work. For a Modern Factory in Aden to G. P. O. Box No. 878, Bombay. (14298)

43. SITUATIONS WANTED

Textile Technologist, England returned highly qualified,—specialised in Weaving—with several years experience in responsible positions in big organisation; open for appointment as Textile Consultant or in full time capacity. Apply Box No. 14312, "Bombay Chronicle."

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT Announcements Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

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NOTICE.

SUPPLY of CHEESE RENNET LIQUID is required immediately For particulars, apply to:—
ASSISTANT DIRECTOR OF CONTRACTS,
Shahibag House, Wittet Road, Ballard Estate, Fort, Bombay. (4511)

NOTICE.

TENDERS ARE INVITED for stores required for the Sir J. J. School of Art and the Reay Art Workshops for the period of one year, commencing from 1st April, 1941.

Tender forms can be obtained on application to the undersigned. Sealed tenders must reach the Superintendent of the Reay Art Workshops on or before 24th March, 1941, till 1 P.M. (S.T.).

The undersigned is not bound to accept the lowest or any tender.

CHAS. R. GERRARD,
Director.
Sir J. J. School of Art,
Bombay, 7th March, 1941. (4495)

THE JAMSETJEE NESSERWANJEE PETIT INSTITUTE.

NOTICE.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the above Institute will be held on TUESDAY, the 18th March, 1941, at 6 p.m. (S. T.) in the Hall of the Institute, 312, Hornby Road, Fort, to transact the following business:—

1. To receive the Committee's Report and Audited Statement of Accounts for the year 1940.
2. To elect six members of the Managing Committee in accordance with the returns of the Voting Papers, for the current year.
3. To appoint two Auditors for 1941.

And to transact such other business as may be brought before the Meeting by the Chairman, or as may be duly proposed by any member in writing to the Hon. Secretary four clear days before the meeting.

SORAB B. DADYBURJOR,
Honorary Secretary.
Bombay, 5th March, 1941. 4506

G. I. P. RLY.—TENDERS

THE CONTROLLER OF STORES, Gipstore Lane, Lower Parel, Bombay 13, invites tenders for the manufacture of parts of points and crossings 100 lbs. B. H. section, from rails to be supplied by the Railway. Tender forms available from the Controller of Stores' Office at Rs. 2/- per copy and Drawings Rs. 6-12-0 per set which amounts will not be refunded. Payment by cheque, postal orders or postage stamps will not be accepted. Closing date Wednesday, the 19th March, 1941 at 3 p.m. (S. T.). 4482

Legal Notices

HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

INSOLVENCY No. 286 of 1939.

Re: RAMSHANKAR HARIBHAI JOSHI, formerly residing at Agra Road Nasik and carrying on business with another as Tea Merchant under the name of Chandra Brand Tea Co. at Mandvi: An Insolvent.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the abovenamed Insolvent has applied to the Court for his discharge and that the Court has fixed the 15th day of April 1941 at 11 o'clock in the forenoon for hearing the application.

Dated this 10th day of March, 1941.

S. S. RANGNEKAR,
Insolvency Registrar. (4513)

Public Notices

RESERVE BANK OF INDIA

NOTIFICATION.

No. E.C.D. 3

Instructions to owners of U.S.A. Dollar Securities transferred to the Central Government by the Central Government Notification No. 4(22)-F, dated the 10th March, 1941.

The following instructions are issued by the Reserve Bank of India under Sub-Rule 4(b) of Rule 94 of the Defence of India Rules for the guidance of the owners of the U.S.A. dollar securities transferred to the Central Government under their Notification No. 4(22)-F, dated the 10th March, 1941, hereinafter referred to as the Vesting Order.

The term "owner" as defined in Rule 94(1) (ii) of the Defence of India Rules includes, in relation to any security, any person who has the power to sell or transfer a security, or who has the custody thereof, or who receives, whether on his own behalf or on behalf of any other person, dividends or interest thereon or who has any interest therein.

2. The documents of title relating to the securities shall be delivered forthwith at the place and in the manner stated below and shall be accompanied by the documents prescribed in paragraph 3. Deliveries may be made direct to the nearest office of the Reserve Bank of India (Exchange Control Department), but owners are requested to make delivery through a bank or broker, who will have the necessary instructions.

3. (a) Bonds in respect of which interest is represented by coupons shall be accompanied by all relative coupons maturing on or after the 10th day of March, 1941.

(b) Bonds registered as to principal and interest or as to principal only, and certificates in respect of the registered shares or stock shall be accompanied by a form of transfer or power of attorney (either endorsed on the back of the document of title or in a separate form) duly signed by the registered holder or holders; signatures shall be witnessed and shall also be confirmed by a bank or broker. Transfers and powers of attorney shall not be dated and the names of the transferees and attorneys shall not be inserted therein. The name and signature on each form of transfer or power of attorney must correspond EXACTLY with the name and title inscribed on the security. In accordance with the provisions of Sub-Rule 4 (a) of Rule 94 of the Defence of India Rules securities must be delivered free of mortgage pledge or charge

4. The place and mode of delivery of the securities and the requisite documents shall be as follows:

(A) SECURITIES FOR DELIVERY TO THE RESERVE BANK OF INDIA.

Delivery shall be made to the nearest office of the Reserve Bank of India (Exchange Control Department) on a special form obtainable from that office.

(B) SECURITIES HELD FOR DELIVERY DIRECT TO THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

Owners or the bank or broker authorised by them in this behalf should apply to the nearest office of the Reserve Bank of India (Exchange Control Department) giving a list in duplicate of their securities on the prescribed form. The duplicate list will be returned to the party tendering it together with a form of receipt and vouchers duly numbered covering each particular security tendered. These vouchers must be forwarded by the holder to his United Kingdom agents with instructions to deliver the securities, with the relative vouchers attached, to the Bank of England in accordance with such procedure as the Bank of England may indicate in this behalf.

In case of cabled instructions to deliver, the voucher number in respect of each security must be cabled by the owner to his United Kingdom agent, and the agent should make a reference to this number when the documents are delivered to the Bank of England.

(C) SECURITIES HELD FOR DELIVERY DIRECT IN NEW YORK.

The procedure will be similar to that in (B) above but the vouchers should be forwarded by the holder to his agent in New York with instructions to deliver to the Bank of Montreal at New York as agents for the Bank of England.

5. In the event of the securities and the relative documents not being found on examination to be complete and in order, the Reserve Bank will inform the party who has lodged them and require him either to amend any document or to supply any further documents that are required.

6. The detailed procedure to be followed by owners in surrendering the vested securities is prescribed in the Reserve Bank's Notice to the Public, copies of which are obtainable from any office of the Reserve Bank (Exchange Control Department).

J. B. TAYLOR,
Governor.

RESERVE BANK OF INDIA,
Central Office,
Bombay, 10th March, 1941. (4507)

THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC SUPPLY & TRAMWAYS CO. LTD.

PAYMENT OF DIVIDEND ON ORDINARY SHARES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ORDINARY SHARE TRANSFER BOOKS of this Company will be CLOSED from the 22nd March to 5th April, 1941, both days inclusive, for the preparation of dividend warrants for the final dividend for the year ended 31st December, 1940, payable to Ordinary Shareholders of this Company whose names stand on its Register on the 21st March, 1941.

Intimation as to change of address should be notified to the Company by shareholders themselves or their constituted attorneys immediately.

By Order of the Board,
R. D. KANGA,
Secretary.
Bombay, 11th March, 1941. (4512)

Legal Notices

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that GUSTAD KHODADAD IRANI and HOSHANG BOMAN GUSTAD, of Bombay (Irani) Inhabitants have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our clients.

All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office Hamam House, Hamam Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTIES ABOVE REFERRED TO.

FIRSTLY:—All that piece or parcel of land or ground, situate, lying and being at Kondivite Taluka South Salsette Registration Sub-District Bandra Suburban District admeasuring 3,06J-3/4 Square Yards or thereabouts bearing entry No. 388 K, 72F, 25F, Survey No. 62 Pot Nos. 6 and 7 and Falni No. 2 and building Plot Survey No 62 now N.A. No. 62 B with the messuages tenements dwelling house and well standing thereon and bounded as follows: —that is to say, on or towards the East by the property of Sitaram Kissondayal Potdar, on or towards the West by the property of Almeida, on or towards the South by Kurla Versowa Road and on or towards the North partly by Almeida's property and partly by Sitaram Kissondayal Potdar's property.

SECONDLY:—All that piece or parcel of land or ground situate, lying and being at Chakala near Andheri, Taluka South Salsette, Registration Sub-District Bandra in the Bombay Suburban District with the messuages and tenements standing thereon admeasuring 1815 square yards or thereabouts bearing entry Nos. 3 and 4 Survey No. 63 Pot No. 1 (part) Falni No. 1 (Part) and entry No. 344K. Survey No. 59 Pot No. 5 (part) No Hissa number assigned to the property now N.A. No. 62 B and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the East by the property hereinbefore firstly described, on or towards the West and North by the property of Almeida and on or towards the South by the Kurla Versowa Road.

Dated this 10th day of March, 1941.

AMIN DESAI & NANAVATI,
Purchasers' Attorneys. 4515

Legal Notices

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that RAGHUNATH BALKRISHNA SHETYE and SHANKER MAHADEO REDIZ have contracted to sell to our clients the property described in the schedule here under written.

ALL persons having any claim against or to the property by way of inheritance, mortgage, gift, sale, trust, lease, lien, maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at 13-19, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

ALL that piece of land containing an area of 674 square yards or thereabouts situate on and being Plot No. 204 of the Suparibaug Estate of the Improvement Trust in the City and Sub-Registration District of Bombay, bounded, on the North-East by Elphinstone Road on the North-West by Plots Nos. 202 and 203 of the said estate agreed to be leased to Narayan Malhar Joshi, on the South-West partly by the said Plots Nos. 202 and 203 and partly by a passage agreed to be leased to the said Narayan Malhar Joshi and on the South-East by Plot No. 205 of the said Estate agreed to be leased to Enos Kondaji and Haroon Kondaji which piece of land forms a portion of lands bearing New Survey No. 2597 and Cadastral Survey No. 9/74 of Parel Sewri Division and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and taxes under F Ward No. 366 Street Nos. 9-13A.

Dated this 10th day of March 1941.

DAPHTARY FERREIRA & DIVAN
Purchasers' Attorneys. 4516

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that MANECKSHAW ERACHSHAW DADRAWALLA, of Bombay Parsee Inhabitant has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client, free from all incumbrances.

ALL persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office Nos. 2-4, Oak Lane, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

ALL THAT piece or parcel of land or ground of the Khoti tenure together with two wells, filled in foundations for a Bungalow, privy seats and an outhouse and all Dubbar stacked on the boundary lines or lying loose on the land together with all trees grown therein situate at Marve Road, on the South side thereof at Malad in Bombay Suburban District and in the Registration Sub-District of Bandra, District Bombay Suburban, containing by admeasurement (12700) Twelve thousand and seven hundred square yards or thereabouts bearing no Survey Number Government Survey has not been introduced in Malad but registered in the Records of the Khot of Malad as a field named Damkhandhi No. 39 and a field named Darset No. 53 and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the East by the land of Anandilal Motilal, on or towards the West by the land of Chimanlal Mohanlal, on or towards the North by the Marve Road aforesaid and on or towards the South by the land of Mangaldas Maganlal.

Dated this 10th day of March, 1941.

MEHTA LALJEE & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys. (4514)

Built round the Precepts of Hindu Scriptures!
NATIONAL STUDIOS'
Radhika
Directed by: VIRENDRA DESAI
Starring
NALINI JAYWANT, HARISH, JYOTI and many other favourites
In SECOND WEEK
PATHE
3-30, 6-30, 10 P.M.

Auction Sales

BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF FURNITURE SAFES, ETC.

Under instructions from the Court Receiver in Suit No. 1900 of 1940 (Habibabai Vs Sugra Begum) Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by public auction on MONDAY, 17th March, 1941, at 3 P.M. (S.T.) at No. 44 Islampura Street, near Gol Pitha, the undermentioned:—

4 Safes, cupboards, beds, book cases, clocks, drawing room suites, washable top tables, harmonium, roll top writing table, table and ceiling fans, books, crockery and glassware and a big lot of copper utensils, etc.

Terms—Cash.

On view from the 16th.

BENNETT & Co.

SADHONA BOSE
IN
WADIA'S
RAJNARTAKI
5th Week of FAME
OPERA HOUSE
Daily: 4, 7 & 10 p.m.
Mat. at 1-30 p.m.
on Thurs. 13th

A FUN FEAST!
आशा पिक्चर्स
ASHA PICTURES' ROLLICKING ROMANCE
Ghar Jawai
Screen play: PRINCIPAL ATRE
Starring: SHOBHANA SAMARTH, VANMALA
DRAWING CROWDS AT
NEW WEST END
DAILY 4, 6-30, 9-45, P. M.

Recital of Classical Dances
AND
Rhythmical Movements
BY
GERTRUDE HAHNOVA
AND
MAGDA HAHNOVA
WELL KNOWN FOR THE "KEEP FIT" ON ALL-INDIA RADIO
AT
EXCELSIOR
THEATRE
on THURSDAY, 13th March at 6-30 p.m.

CAPITOL
Commencing Friday, 14th
ON THE STAGE
HAREN GOSH
Presents
SADHONA BOSE
And HER BALLET
20 Talented Artistes
CLASSICAL
POPULAR AND FOLK DANCES
Plans Open. Book Early.

SIR S. C. MITHA URGES ABOLITION OF PROPERTY TAX

Improper To Give Go-By To One Ideal & Retain Levy

The Hon. Sardar Sir Suleiman Cassum Mitha, Member of the Council of State, has issued a statement appealing to the Government of Bombay to abolish the Urban Immovable Property Tax immediately.

He says: 'Information has reached me at Delhi that the Government of Bombay have come to realise the strength of public feeling against the continued levy of the urban immovable property tax in Bombay and suburbs. This tax, as is well-known, was introduced in 1939 with a view to recouping the loss sustained by the sacrifice of excise revenue on account of prohibition. Even those who are for prohibition felt at the time that no one class of persons should be penalised. While, for instance, transactions of the Stock Exchange and speculative markets were totally ignored property-owners were singled out. Several persons have complained that this levy has resulted in very great hardships, and I would seriously request the Governor of Bombay to take courage in his hands and abolish the tax altogether.

"The reduction of the duty by 25 per cent. or even 50 per cent. of the present levy is no solution, and it may not appeal to the public. Whatever reasons there may have been for continuing the duty in 1940-41, there is none now when there is no sign of a Ministry pledged to the levy of urban property tax as a substitute for the loss of Excise revenue coming to power. Is it proper to give the go-by to one ideal and yet retain a measure which is manifestly unjust, merely because it is a source of revenue? In the circumstances I once again appeal to the Governor to abolish this tax immediately."

CENSUS RETURNS COMING IN WELL

Provisional Totals May Be Issued By End Of This Month

NEW DELHI, March 10.

Census returns from districts all over India are understood to be coming in well, and it is hoped that it will be possible to issue provisional total returns by the end of this month.

Figures for Bihar and Orissa are understood to be now practically complete, while many districts of Madras, Bombay, and Sind have also completed their returns and sent them in to the Census Commissioner.

All returns received so far show appreciable increases. Although the number of returns hitherto received makes it impossible to give a precise forecast of the provisional total returns, it is expected that earlier estimates that the total population will be shown to be well on the way to four hundred million will prove inaccurate.

It is understood that prior to the issue of the provisional total returns it may be possible to issue provisional totals of individual provinces as soon as the figures for the various districts, which are sent in direct, have been collected and totalled.—A. P.

KOLHAPUR CIVIC ELECTIONS

Swarajya Sangh Captures 22 Seats Out Of 25

(From Our Correspondent.)

KOLHAPUR, March 10.

Kolhapur municipal elections resulted in sweeping success for Bhai Bagal's Swarajya Sangha which captured 22 out of 25 seats.

Counting of votes ended last midnight and the result was announced at one.

SEN'S INSURANCE MANUAL

Sen's Insurance Manual 1940 is a handy reference book for Insurance officials and field workers. This manual meets the demand of those engaged in the life insurance business for a ready reference in regard to the rates of the different insurance companies as well as their financial position.

The last chapter of the book contains a synopsis of the requirements of the new Insurance Act of 1938 as amended up to December, 1940, which will be a great help to those connected with the life insurance

The price of the book is Rs. 1/8 obtainable from Sen and Co., 10 Clive Street, Calcutta.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 18 April, 2017

On The Air

TUESDAY, MARCH 11.

Delhi I—Programme

338.6 metres (886 kc/s)

5 p.m. Abdul Aziz Khan Beenkar. 5-15 Champak Sarangan 5-30 Abdul Haq. 5-45 Chhuttobai Baniawali. 6 News in English. 6-5 News in Hindustani. 6-10 Special announcements. 6-15 Hanuman Prasad. 6-30 On the bookshelf. 6-45 Champak Sarangan. 7 For villagers only. 7-45 Vagaries of the war. 8 Abdul Aziz Khan Beenkar. 8-20 It has happened. 8-25 Karim Khan. 8-40 Abdul Haq. 8-50 Chhuttobai Baniawali. 9 News in Hindustani 9-20 News in English. 9-30 B B C News relay. 9-45 Abdul Aziz Khan Beenkar. 10 Moonlight Carnival.

Bombay I—Programme

244 metres (1,231 kc/s)

8 a.m. Clarionet Solo. 8-5 News in Marathi. 8-15 News in Gujarati. 8-25 Sawai Gandharv. 8-40 News in Hindustani. 8-50 News in English. 9 Shiv Dayal Batish. 9-15 Jaltarang Solo. 9-25 Vimal Patki. 9-35 Ninu Muzumdar. 9-45 Mirabai Bhajan. 9-55 Sarinda recital.

12-30 p.m. Sindhi music. 12-45 Marathi pad. 12-57 News in Hindustani. 1 Gujarati geets 1-10 Ghazal, Duet and Dadra. 1-20 Mutual understanding. 1-30 News in English. 1-35 Lunch hour music. 5 To-morrow. 5-5 Ninu Mazumdar. 5-15 Vimal Patki. 5-25 News in Marathi. 5-30 News in Gujarati. 5-35 S. D. Batish. 5-55 Abdul Aziz Khan. 6 News in English. 6-5 News in Hindustani. 6-10 R. Ramnathkar. 6-30 Children's hour. 7 History in picture and sound. 7-15 Ninu Mazumdar. 7-25 Talk of the town. 7-30 My best laugh. 7-45 Screen choruses. 7-55 News in Marathi. 8-10 News in Gujarati. 8-25 Topic of the day. 8-30 Aspects of democracy. 8-45 Sound-news. 9 News in Hindustani. 9-20 News in English. 9-30 B B C News relay. 10 Chamber music

Bombay II—Programme

41.44 metres (7,240 kc/s)

8 to 8-5 a.m. As in Bombay 1. 8-5 Sawai Gandharv. 8-35 to 8-40 As in Bombay 1. 8-40 Juthika Roy. 8-50 Flute and violin. 9 to 10 As in Bombay 1. 12-30 to 12-57 p.m. As in Bombay 1. 12-57 Allan and party. 1 to 1-30 As in Bombay 1. 1-30 Musical prelude. 1-35 to 2-25 As in Bombay 1. 5 to 5-25 As in Bombay 1. 5-25 M. V. Saraf. 5-35 to 6 As in Bombay 1. 6 M. Deshpande. 6-10 to 7-15 As in Bombay 1. 7-15 Interval.

89.15 metres (3,365 kc/s)

7-30 p.m. Commercial news. 7-45 Sawai Gandharv. 8-25 to 9 As in Bombay 1. 9 Nisar Ahmed. 9-10 Sadoikar. 9-20 Listeners' Letters. 9-25 The Bombay Radio Orchestra. 9-45 Shiv Dayal Batish. 10 Bhola-Bhattji. 10-25 Sawai Gandharv.

Calcutta I—Programme

370.4 metres (810 kc/s)

(Add 24 minutes to all timings for Calcutta time.)

5 p.m. For children. 5-45 News in Bengali. 6-50 Musical interval. 6 News in English. 6-5 Jugol Chatterjee. 6-20 Round the world in sixty minutes. 7-20 Girin Chakravarti. 7-40 Bilayet Khan. 8 Berliner Khabar. 8-15 Malina Bose. 8-30 Mohammad Husain. 8-40 Announcements in Bengali. 8-45 News in Bengali. 9 Sudha Banerjee. 9-15 Announcements in English. 9-20 News in English. 9-30 B B C News relay. 10 Pallir Marma Bani.

Hyderabad Programme

(411 m., 730 kc/s)

7-30 to 7-45 For children. (1) "His Profession" (No. 6) Solder—A talk. (2) Savings Bank—A talk. 7-45 Insects by Mr. M. Abedi. 8 News in Urdu. 8-20 News in English.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE

G. I. P. Railway.

	Arr. H M	Dep H.M
Madras Mail	6 00	22 60
Peshawar Express	6 15	22 45
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	8-55	18-10
Calcutta Mail (via Chheoki)	3-30	20 15
Madras Express	10 13	14 50
Poona Mail	10 30	17 30
Punjab Mail	12 30	17 45
Nagpur Express	15-00	21 00
Poona Express	19 30	08 00
Allahabad Express	20 20	07 00
Poona Fast Passenger	21 45	12 10

B. B. & C. I. Railway.

(Arrivals at and Departures from Bombay Central.)

	Arr. H.M.	Dep H.M.
Ahmedabad Passenger	6 35	13 05
Delhi Express	6 00	22 15
Gujarat Mail	6 45	22 00
Kathiawar Mail	7 25	21 35
Frontier Mail	8 15	21 15
	(Mon)	(Sat)
The Flying Ranee, Bulsar	*9 15	15 30
The Flying Ranee: Surat	*9 48	15 10
The Flying Ranee, Surat (Except Monday)	10 58	00 00
The Flying Ranee, Surat (Except Saturday)	00 00	18 05
Ahmedabad Passenger	14 15	22 30
Kathiawar Express	14 05	8 45
Baroda Passenger	20 48	9 00

*If Monday is a Bank Holiday, these trains will run on Tuesday

UNDER-TRIALS ESCAPE FROM LOCK-UP

KARACHI, March 10.

Seven under-trial prisoners who were in the lock-up at Tando Allahyar escaped by boring a hole in the walls of the room in which they were lodged. A police party is searching for them.—A. P.

ALLEGED BREACH OF TRUST AS SERVANT

BOMBAY, Monday.

Keshavlal Gordhandas, Secretary of the Shree Ram Mills at Fergusson Road, who was arrested on Saturday evening in connection with the mysterious disappearance of money bags containing Rs. 86,300 from the hall of the Reserve Bank, was placed to-day before the Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, on a charge of criminal breach of trust as a servant.

Applying for a remand of the accused to custody, the police stated that the accused, with J. M. Wania, Assistant Secretary of the Mill, and two peons went to the Central Bank to cash a cheque for Rs. 96,000 on behalf of the Bank. The cheque was cashed by Wania and the party then went to the Reserve Bank of India to change the thousand-rupee notes into smaller denominations.

The accused, the police alleged, was put in charge of four money bags containing Rs. 86,300. Wania and two peons, according to the police, went to another counter to obtain small change for Rs. 17,000.

The police further stated that the accused told the police that while he was sitting in the Bank on the money bags, he became suddenly unconscious. The accused also alleged that somebody came from behind and administered chloroform to him. When he woke up, the money bags were missing.

The accused was taken to the G. T. Hospital, where two doctors, who examined him, testified that they could not detect any trace of drugs in him.

The mill authorities, on being informed about the disappearance of the money bags, lodged a complaint with the police and the accused was arrested.

The Magistrate directed the accused to be remanded to custody

DROWNED IN SEA AT COLABA

While bathing in the sea within the Military area at Colaba Chayne (24), a driver in the Army was accidentally drowned in the Sea in the early hours of Saturday morning.

Corporal Francis J. Lawson of the R.A.F., told the court that on the day in question when he was having a walk near the western sea-front at Colaba, he noticed a soldier's clothes lying on the stones close to the water edge.

Thinking that a soldier was bathing, he stopped for some time but as he could not see anybody in the water, he shouted out but there was no response.

On his returning from the camp he saw the deceased floating in the sea. He jumped into the water and brought the deceased ashore.

Arthur D. Lloyd, a soldier and friend of the deceased, told the Coroner that the deceased had no worry of any kind.

At an inquest held to-day a verdict of death by asphyxiation due to accidental drowning while bathing in the sea was recorded by the City Coroner.

"Place Indian In Charge Of Defence Portfolio First"

Fair Allocation Of Expenditure Between India And Britain Demanded

KARACHI, March 10.

"The defence expenditure of the Government of India has piled up due to the war, from 45 crores in 1938-39 to Rs. 84 crores as proposed in 1941-42. We emphasise the need of a fair and just allocation of the expenditure between India and United Kingdom, and are of the opinion that a major portion of it should be borne by the latter country."

Thus observed the Committee of the Buyers and Shippers Chamber in the course of a communication submitted by them to the Finance Member, Government of India, on the central budget

They add that Government cannot expect the people to shoulder the burden of India's defence expenditure unless their representatives are placed in charge of the defence portfolio, all important position in the Defence Department are held by Indians, and the proportion of Indian officers in the army, navy and air force is substantially increased.

The committee deplores the further additional taxation amounting to Rs. 6.61 lakhs and is of the opinion that the taxable capacity of the country has long been overreached.

The communication says, "The imposition of an excise duty on pneumatic tyres and tubes will mean protecting the railways at the cost of cheaper, but more efficient motor transport."

Concluding, it urges Government to cease the imposition of taxation to meet defence expenditure, and expressed the opinion that recourse should be had to other methods such as borrowing.—A. P.

Bombay And New Orleans Buying In New York

TALK OF COMPROMISE ON 12 CENT LOAN

Large Textile Business

Bombay, March 10

In New York cotton market further advances are expected in continued belief that any changes in the farm programme will be bullish. Central belt buyers are offering 7 to 8 dollars bale over the loan rate for better grades. Subsidised sales are reported of cotton fabrics equivalent to half million bales mostly to South America. Cotton goods market was active and strong during the whole week Eighty million yards of cotton goods sold in the past ten days. On Saturday new crops worked up to new high levels in continuation of yesterday's buying movement. Mills were fixing prices and Bombay and New Orleans buying on large textile business with the week's sales estimated at 300 per cent of production. There was limited scale up Southern and Spot house selling.

NEW YORK MARKET

The New York cotton market opened steady 1 point up for May delivery at 10.50 and advanced on talk of compromise on 12 cent loan and scarcity of contracts to 10.55, 5 points up. There was limited scale-up selling, and the market declined to 10.50 on Spot house selling at the close.

Spot cotton price was 1 point up at 10.38 cents per lb.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET

The New Orleans market opened steady and advanced on buying on large textile business. There was some realising at the close, but the market closed strong at 6 to 16 points up. Spot cotton price was 6 points up at 10.59 cents per lb

LIVERPOOL MARKET

Liverpool market was closed on Saturday. It is believed that futures market may be closed at the end of March. Week's forwarding to spinners 28,000 bales which were the lowest during War except holiday weeks. Egyptian market was closed on Saturday

PRIVATE CABLES—

New York May highest (10-40 a.m.) ..... 10.55+6c

New York May lowest (10-04 a.m.) 10.49

Liverpool closed.

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co Ltd have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:

New York: Believe Bankhead bill has equal chance as Lend and Lease Bill, and if adopted would establish price above 15.00 Otherwise 1941 loan possibly around 11.50.

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cable information from their foreign friends:

Liverpool 8th March:—

It is believed that futures market may be closed at the end of March Week's forwarding to spinners 28,000 bales, lowest during war except holiday weeks

New York 8th March:—

There is talk of compromise on 12 cent loan.

Cotton contracts were scarce, the market strengthening on higher loan talk.

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, March 10

On Saturday London Gold and Silver markets were closed. Dollar sterling quotation was 4.02 1/2 to 4.03 1/2 for London, while 4.03 1/2 for New York New York Spot silver was quoted 34 3/4 cents. Shanghai T T on London was quoted 3 3/8. London Bombay Spot silver parity was Rs. 62-5-9 while forward parity was Rs. 62-3-6.

The local market was steady for silver with a limited turnover while gold was easy on selling by bazar operators

GOLD

Ready	Rs.	43	4 6
Fagan		43	4 6
Chaitra		43	5 6
Sovereigns		29	3 0

SILVER

Ready		63	2 0
Fagan		62	15 0
Chaitra		62	14 6

Groundnuts And Seeds

Bombay, March 10

Cssotseeds May—			
Opening	Rs.	31	6 0
Highest		31	8 0
Lowest		31	4 0
Closing		31	8 0
Cottonseeds May—			
Opening		19	7 9
Highest		19	13 9
Lowest		19	5 9
Closing		19	12 3
Groundnuts May—			
Opening		27	13 0
Highest		28	0 0
Lowest		27	9 0
Closing		27	15 6

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVED

Bombay, March 10

N Y Kaisha's Japanese s s Muroran Maru of 3451 reg tons, Captain D Isito arrived from Madras with cotton, skins, tobacco and general cargo.

SAILED

M B Kaisha's Japanese s s Tamagawa Maru of 4801 reg tons, Captain S Hara sailed for Basrah with general cargo.

LOADING

The following vessel booked for loading on 10-3-41.

American s s Pres Madison.

IMPORTS

200 bales raw cotton; 1041 drums asphalt; 668 cases tissue paper; 100 kegs aniline salt; 903 coils wire rods; 56 rolls floor covering; 664 bales wrapping paper; 896 tins refined cocoanut oil; 668 drums dyes; 560 boxes tin plates; 60 cases evaporated milk; 94 boxes condensed milk; 25 cases waste spun silk yarn; 34 cases paint; 52 cases cheese; 82 cases cud sardines; 25 cases cud tomato juice; 46 cases pharmaceuticals; 362 coils manila rope; 76 cases cud vegetables; 117 ctns empty bottles; 27 cases cotton pcegoods; 595 rolls blue match paper; 170 bbls powdered skim milk; 1428 bales old newspaper; 116 boxes raw silk; 50 ctns yeast; 957 bundles rattans; 25 bags damar batu; 150 cases pine apples; 467 slabs refined tin; 349 bags betelnuts.

EXPORTS

100 bales raw cotton J M Dave and Co; 177 bags dill seed S M Rajgor and Co; 177 bags commin seed S M Rajgor and Co; 15 bales raw cowhides Fai and Co; 1183 bags linseed Vaid Bros Ltd; 153 bales raw cotton Gordhandas and Co; 400 bales raw cotton Khimji Poonja and Co; 300 bales cotton waste P D Vora and Co; 155 bales cotton waste M Chandulal and Co; 100 bales cotton waste C Jairam and Co; 100 bales cotton waste GM Vyas and Co; 400 bales cotton waste Champaklal and Co; 100 bales cotton waste L O Vora; 500 tons manganese ore The Shivrajpur Syndicate Ltd; 150 bales cotton waste Sapt Textile Products (India) Ltd; 3200 bales raw cotton G K Kaisha Ld; 700 bales raw cotton Cotton Export and Import Ltd; 100 bales raw cotton The Universal Cotton Trading Co; 300 bales raw cotton Khimji Visram and Sons; 200 bales raw cotton Arjan Khimji and Co; 160 bags dill seed Keshavji Virji and Co; 176 bags dill seed Produce Dealers Ltd; 465 bags commin seed Produce Dealers Ltd; 71 cases bristles D Abraham and Sons; 198 bags poppyseed Produce Dealers Ltd; 600 bales raw cotton Narsee Nagsee Co; 300 bales raw cotton C Jethabhai and Co; 700 bales raw cotton S R Tulshan and Co Ltd; 4740 bags linseed Indian Produce Co Ltd; 200 bales raw cotton Kotak and Co; 1200 bales raw cotton Volkart Bros; 46 cases brassware The India Merchandise Co Ltd; 10 rolls woollen carpets The India Merchandise Co Ltd; 29 bales grey cotton yarn Thos Cook and Son Ltd; 167 bales cotton pcegoods The Central Trading Co; 5332 bags linseeds The Oilseeds Trading Co. Ltd.

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

F P Bales	1940-41	1939-40
Receipts to date 8-3-41	2997000	6611000
Receipts yesterday 8-3-41	10000	13000
Export to date 8-3-41	769000	5136000
Stock at Ports 7-3-41	3463000	2951000
Stock at Interior Towns 7-3-41	3107000	2732000
Stock at Liverpool 7-3-41	.....	.....
Visible Supply 7-3-41	.....	.....
Quantity in sight 7-3-41	9100000	11768000
Quantity out of sight 7-3-41	.....	.....

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, March 8

Following a rise of 1 point in New York cotton futures May delivery, the local market expected to open at Rs. 189 for Broach April/May and the market opened at the expected rate at Rs. 189 for Broach April/May and Rs. 192 for July/August. There was practically no business in the market. In the beginning, market declined on scattered selling to Rs. 188/8 and Rs. 191/12 for Broach April/May and July/August respectively. Market was quiet but steady.

Liverpool cotton futures market opened 1 point up, the local cotton prices improved on buying by jobbers Rupee one and Broach April/May was quoted at Rs. 189/8 and July/August at Rs. 192/8. Further covering by shorts market closed firm at the highest as under. At 5 p.m. rates were as under:—

Broach April/May	Rs.	190	12	0
Broach July/August		193	12	0
Oomra March		153	4	0
Oomra May		154	4	0
Oomra July		156	12	0
Bengal March		122	12	0
Bengal May		123	4	0
Bengal July		124	8	0

COTTON ROOM RATES

Bombay, March 10

	Extra Sprfine	Sup	Fine	FG	Good
M G Bengal U P		127	125	123	121
M G Punjab		127	125	123	120
M G Rajputana		132	130	128	125
M G Oomra No. 3	157	154	151	148	
M G C P No. 1	180	177	174	171	
M G C P No. 2	166	163	160	157	
M G Broach No. 2		199	196	192	189

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, March 10

Approx quotations	Ready	Delivery contract
Bengal Fine	120-23	
Berar	145-47	
C. P. 1	173-77	
C. P. 2	155-60	
Khandesh	125-33	
Muglai	163-78	Mar.
Broach		+6
Punjab S.G. 289F	319-39	
Punjab R.G. 289F	289-99	
Punjab R.G. 4F	234-39	

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay, March 10

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY OF INDIAN COTTON

In full-pressed bales	8-3-41.	Since 1st Sept. This year.	Last year.
Khandesh	64	88,845	48,702
Central India	766	107,760	78,591
Barsi and Nagar	873	85,116	105,540
Hyderabad/Gaorani	176	29,723	41,512
Berar	237	286,733	266,253
Central Provinces	201	57,567	67,002
Total Oomras	2,317	656,744	607,600
Dholeras	420	60,991	50,817
N W Provinces	.....	1,202	23,164
Rajputana	.....	4,748	25,613
Sind-Punjab	6,935	376,638	295,330
Broach	933	30,686	17,082
Coompta & Dharwar	591	33,000	15,636
Westerns-Northerns	215	33,742	17,682
Cocoanada	.....	239	50
Tinnevelly & Cambodia	.....	522	1,309
Total	11,411	1,188,512	1,251,881
Arrived by road to 27th February 1941	.....	172,250	199,358

PEPPER & GINGER.

Bombay, March 10

The Pepper and Ginger Merchants' Association, Ltd.:—

Pepper ready Alleppey per candy	Rs.	77	8	0
Pepper Chaitra Sud 15 per candy		77	8	0
Pepper Jeth Sud 15 per candy		80	0	0
Ginger bleached per cwt		16	0	0
Ginger Chaitra Sud 15 per cwt		13	12	0
Ginger Vaishakh Sud 15 per cwt		14	0	0

COTTON PARITY

Broach A/M below Liverpool May 397 penny points at 1/6

Broach J/A below Liverpool July 392 penny points at 1/6

Broach A/M below New York May 320 cent points at 331

Broach J/A below New York July 304 cent points at 331

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, March 8

Broach A/M highest 188 3/4 lowest 187 1/2 closing 188

Broach J/A highest 191 1/4 lowest 190 closing 190 3/4

Oomra March highest 150 1/4 lowest 149 1/2 closing 150

Oomra May highest 151 1/2 lowest 151 closing 151 1/4

Oomra July highest 154 lowest 153 1/4 closing 153 1/2

Bengal March highest 120 1/4 lowest 119 1/2 closing 120 1/4

Bengal May highest 121 lowest 120 1/2 closing 120 3/4

Bengal July highest 122 1/2 lowest 122 closing 122

INDIAN STOCK EXCHANGE

Bombay, March 10

The market ruled steady to-day with prices moving either way in a narrow range. Tata Deferreds opened at 1910 and moved between 1902-8 and 1912-8 finally quoting at 1905. Tata Ordinaries opened at 377 and hovered around that rate finishing later at 376. Bombay Dyeings were also steady ruling at 1060. Indian Irons were quoted at 30-8.

The following were the important quotations: on the Exchange to-day:—

Tata Deferreds (1907-8) 1910 1905 1907-8 1902-8 1912-8 1905

Tata Ordinaries (376) 377 376 377-8 376

Tata Ordinary 376; Tata Deferred 1905; Indian Iron 30/8; Bombay Dyeing 1060; Century 367/8; Central India 290/10; Kohinoor 421/4; Associated Cement 439/8; Bombay Burma 515; Scindia Steam 22/6; Tata Hydro 181/4; Reserve Bank 104/4; Imperial Bank F P 1545; Central Bank 42/14; Bank of India 144/4; 3 1/2 per cent Paper 94/15.

DELIVERY OF SHARES

Following Delivery Slips have been issued to-day:—

Tata Deferreds 19; Tata Ordinaries 175; Indian Irons 400; Bengal Steel Corporations 300; Bombay Dyeings 4; Associated Cements 95; Scindias 300.

MONEY MARKET

Bombay, March 10

LONDON:—

B C RATES:—

T T D D 1/5 15/16 to 9th September

Bank's selling T T D D 1/5 31/32 to 9th Sept.

Bank's buying T T 1/6 1/32 to 9th Sept.

Bank's buying D D 1/6 3/32 One month

Bank's buying 3 months 1/6 7/32 One month

Bank's buying 3 months 1/6 1/4 two months

NEW YORK:—

Bank's selling T T 332 3/4

Bank's buying T T 329 3/4

Bank's buying D D 328

JAPAN:—

Bank's selling T T 81 1/4 nominal

Bank's buying T T 77 nominal

Bank's buying 60 days 76 1/4 nominal

JAVA:—

Bank's selling D D 55 3/4

HONGKONG:—

Bank's selling D D 85 1/4

SHANGHAI:—

Bank's selling D D 21

SINGAPORE:—

Bank's selling D D 157 3/4

CROSS RATES:—

Hongkong London 1/3 1/32 10th inst.

Shanghai London 0/3 17/32 10th inst.

New York London 4.03 1/2 8th inst.

London Java 7.58/62 8th inst

London New York 4.02 1/2—3 1/2 8th inst.

London Switzerland 17.30/40 8th inst.

London Stockholm 16.85/95 8th inst.

London Japan 1/2 1/2 8th inst

London Canada 4.43/47 8th inst.

Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Quiet near. Steady forward.

Gold £8-8-0 7th. inst.

Silver London Ready 23 3/8 7th inst.

Silver London Forward 23 5/16 7th inst.

Silver New York Ready 34 3/4 7th inst.

London Discounts 3 months 1 1/16 per cent 8th inst.

London Discounts 6 months 1 1/4 per cent 8th inst.

Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent.

Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.

Money:—Call amendable.

4 months 1/2 per cent.

6 months 3/4 per cent

Tone: Very easy

WEEKLY WHEAT REVIEW

Hapur, March 7

Wheat markets ruled steadier during the week under review, and although the bulls have not been able to carry the prices with them, to any noticeable extent, they have succeeded in arresting the bears onslaught witnessed during the previous fortnight. New wheat prices have recorded a gain at almost every place. Speculators again participated freely and their activities gave a much needed push to the market

The statistical position at Karachi has improved very much during the week. With falling off of arrivals, good trade demand, considerable short coverings and the expectations of the despatch of a heavy cargo to Iran in very near future the sentiment was bound to turn bullish. Other bullish factors were the rising tendency in the overseas markets particularly at the beginning, and slightly adverse weather comments from some districts in the Punjab and the U. P. The restraining factors were poor offtake from the upcountry markets, and the undecided fate of the import duty of wheat. The import duty is due to expire on March 31st unless given a new lease by the Government. Although the present Australian wheat prices are above Indian parity and imports may not take place immediately on the termination of the duty, the decision of terminating it is bound to have wide repercussions on the market.

The position of ready wheat is something different and rather confusing. At the ports there has been a rise in the ready wheat prices due obviously to the increasing demand but in the Punjab and in the U. P. markets this section has been comparatively quieter. At Hapur ready wheat prices are lower than Jeth quotations, a feature not noticeable anywhere else at present. This is mainly due to the very poor buying interest. The position in the Punjab markets so far as the buying interest is concerned is very much the same. Although the stock in the main centres is poor yet even at the current prices, mofussil markets have not been slow to offer more than the actual demand.

Wheat markets outside India have followed an erratic course. In the future sections Chicago had closed at May 82 1/4c July 78 3/8c and September 78 5/8c. The sentiment was barely steady, although the rise in the prices was prevented by realising on a technical theory on the proximity of new crop wheat futures to loan levels. Developments in the Balkans and the easier trend in securities had a depressing influence.

International trade has been seriously jeopardised by the tonnage difficulties. As has been pointed out last week, unlike the previous great war period, present supplies of wheat are more than sufficient and British colonies alone can provide Great Britain enough food for a prolonged war. But shipping has been very uncertain in recent times and this uncertainty is likely to grow still further. So that it would become very risky to send wheat to the European nations and actual shortage of wheat may be felt. Australian reports indicate that the actual outturn has not been as small as was once feared and that she has a fair quantity to spare for exports

TEJI MANDI PREMIUMS.

Bombay, March 10

Wheat May	0	3	6
Wheat September	0	6	6
Linseed May	0	5	3
Linseed September	0	11	0
Groundnut May	1	12	0
Castorseed May	2	4	0
Cottonseed May	1	0	0
Silver 1st settlement	0	6	0
Silver 2nd settlement	0	12	0
Gold 1st settlement	0	5	0
Gold 2nd settlement	0	12	0

BOMBAY METALS

Bombay, March 10

Yellow metal sheet	Rs.	70	0
Copper sheets	Rs.	78	12

Tone:—Steady.

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE

Bombay, March 10

The local share bazar was closed for forward business owing to Vaisakh. The cash section was steady and prices fluctuated within a narrow range.

In the Wall Street market, prices were unchanged in numerous stocks, variations generally were minor with commitments restricted pending week-end Balkan moves and Lease and Lend Bill action. There was limited selling by very favourable business background. The session closed steady. U. S Steel shares closed 1/8 down at 57 3/8 while Anaconda Copper closed 1/4 up at 24 7/8.

TEXTILE SHARES

Bombay, March 10

100 Ahm. Advance	272	8	
250 BOMBAY DYEING	1093	12	
100 CENTURY	385	8	
100 CENTRAL INDIA	305	8	
100 COLABA	173	8	
100 Coorla	105	8	
250 David	30	0	
250 Dawn	342	8	
1 E. D. Sassoon Def.	0	12	3
100 FINLAY	180	0	
100 GOKAK	212	8	
1000 Hindustan	1925	0	
100 Indore	63	0	
100 Khatau	152	0	
100 KOHINOOR	430	8	
250 LAXMI	542	8	
100 MORARJI	239	0	
200 Model	78	0	
50 MYSORE X.D.	110	0	
200 NEW GREAT	434	0	
100 Oosmanshai	52	0	
100 Phoenix	266	0	
25 Sassoon Silk	87	0	
1000 Sholapur	2796	0	
50 SIMPLEX	108	0	
100 SWADESHI	281	8	
100 SWAN	182	0	
500 Vishnu	1312	8	
1000 Western	1101	4	

BANKS

50-100 BARODA	111	0	
25-50 CENTRAL X.D.	43	0	
500 IMPERIAL	1545	0	
125-500 Imp. Contrys.	385	10	
50-100 India X.D.	144	0	
100 RESERVE BANK	104	4	
5 UNION	6	10	6

CEMENTS

100 ASSOCIATED	144	12	

INSURANCE

100 Empire	652	8	
15-100 JUPITER	13	10	
20 Mercantile	65	12	
15-75 NEW INDIA	41	4	
200 Oriental	3940	0	
15-50 Vulcan	8	4	6

ELECTRIC

100 AHMD OLD X.D.	178	2	
1000 ANDHRA VALLEY	1835	0	
10 AJMER	12	3	
50 BOMBAY TRAM	134	0	
100 Bombay Suburban	185	0	
10 Broach	14	0	
100 Karachi	213	12	
100 Poona	315	0	
100 Surat	181	4	
1000 TATA HYDRO	185	0	
1000 TATA POWER	1597	8	

RAILWAYS

500 Ahmedabad Prantij X.D.	870	0	
100 C. Province	105	0	
100 Dhond Baramati	104	4	
100 Gujarat X.D.	102	12	
100 Mandra Bhon	103	8	

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, March 10

2 3/4 per cent 1948/52 Loan 96/15
3 1/2 per cent G P Note 95/2
3 per cent 1941 Bonds 100-14
3 per cent 1951/54 Bonds 99
3 per cent 1963/66 Loan 94/9
3 1/2 per cent 1948/50 Loan 102-2
4 per cent 1960/70 Loan 108-2
4 per cent 1943 Bonds 104/10
2 per cent War Bonds 100/13
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 Loan 113

TAX FREE LOANS.

5 per cent 1945/55 Loan 111/15
4 per cent 1953/65 Mysore 115-6
5 per cent 1955 Mysore 125

CORPORATION DEBENTURES

per cent B P T 1947 102-12
4 per cent M Deb 1974 107-4
5 per cent M Deb 1959 116
6 per cent M Deb 1954 128
6 per cent K P T 1956 128

Sugar Market

Bombay, March 10

Fine White Java sugar per cwt:—
From Bond Rs. 10-4-0
Shipment March Rs. 9-8-0 F B H
Indian sugars ready:—
Ready (ordinary) Rs. 14-0-0 to 14-5-0
Ready (large grain) Rs. 14-6-0 to 15-6-0
Tone:—Steady.

100 Pachora Jamner	63	8	
100 Sara Sirajgunj	106	8	
500 Tapti Valley	663	12	

MININGS

9 Burma Corporation X.D.	4	14	
25h. Indian Copper	2	0	6
10 Indian Iron and Steel	30	6	
10 SHIVRAJPUR	37	0	
30 TATA STEEL DEF.	1982	8	
75 TATA STEEL ORD.	386	0	
10 Steel Corporation	18	10	

MISCELLANEOUS

100 ALCOCK	562	8	
10 Air Service	3	8	
50 BELAPUR SUGAR	212	8	
200 Bombay Safe Dep.	595	0	
250 BOMBAY STEAM	325	0	
125 B. BURMA	53	4	
50 B. Burma Cont	185	0	
25h. Br. B. Petrol	3	4	
50 BOMBAY TELEPHONE	86	0	
100 IND. BLEACHIN	136	0	
50 Ind. Invest Trust	47	12	
100 Ind. Radio Def	506	4	
100 Indian Radio Ord.	510	0	
100 Port Canning	86	4	
30 PREMIER CON.	95	0	
15 SCINDIA	21	13	
25 Tata Oil	42	0	
100 Wimco	201	14	

PREFERENCE

7 p.c. Andhra Valley	153	8	
6 p.c. Bombay Steam	313	12	
7 p.c. Bom. Tram (T.F.) X.D.	75	12	
5 p.c. Central India (T.F.)	632	8	
6 1/4 p.c. Prem Const. 1st	118	8	
6 1/4 p.c. Prem Const. 2nd	110	8	
7 p.c. Tata Hydro	154	6	
7 1/2 p.c. Tata Power	1582	8	
6 p.c. Tata Steel 1st	213	12	
7 1/2 p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	148	8	
7 p.c. Vishnu	741	4	

DEBENTURES

3/4 p.c. Andhra Valley	101	4	
6 p.c. Andhra Valley	101	4	
4 p.c. Bom. Telephone	51	8	
5 p.c. Sholapur	76	4	
6 p.c. Tata Hydro	100	4	

HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY'S WAR PURPOSES FUND

Banker's Order

(Please Write Legibly)

To

The

(Name of Bank)

(Address)

(Station)

To debit of my account please
Agent, Imperial Bank..... (place)
pay to the
Joint Honorary Treasurers, His Excellency the Viceroy's War Purposes Fund, Auditor General's Office, New Delhi.
on the (date) of *
each month
quarterly , the sum of Rs. (in words)—
half-yearly
yearly
as my *non-recurring recurring contribution towards His Excellency the Viceroy's War Purposes Fund

(Particular objects may be specified below**)

Signature

Address

Dated 194 .

**PARTICULAR OBJECTS:—

General War Purposes.
Purchase of Aircraft.
Motor Ambulances.
Indian or British Red Cross.
Amenities for Troops Fund.
King George's Fund for Sailors.
Army, Navy & Air Force Comforts Funds.
Royal Indian Navy.
Indian Comforts Fund (for Lascars.)

NEW YORK COTTON 28 POINTS UP

COTTON:

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICE

JULY 1941

New York: March 9.

Previous closing	10.45
To-day's opening	10.57
Difference	+12
To-day's closing	10.73
Difference	+28

BROACH EXPECTATION

Broach April/May	Rs. 195
Broach July/August	Rs. 198

LIVERPOOL COTTON

MARCH 1941

Liverpool: March 9

Previous closing	8.31
To-day's opening	8.32
Difference	+1
To-day's closing	8.35
difference	+4

NEW YORK COTTON

New York: March 9.

New York cotton displayed a considerably improved sentiment to-day owing to continued talk of higher loans, which stimulated fresh activity. Trading in July began at 10.57, that is, 12 points higher than the last closing. Prices improved on active trade and speculative support with some outside enquiry and prices were fully maintained throughout on persistent inquiry.

The following are to-day's opening ranges in New York cotton:—

March (10.51/50) 10.68/64
May (10.52/50) 10.66/65
July (11.44/42) 10.62/57.

The following are opening rates on Liverpool cotton market:—

American March (8.31) 8.36
American May (8.32) 8.37
Egyptian Giza March (11.07) 11.08
Egyptian Giza May (11.06) 11.07

LONDON COTTON OIL-CAKES

London: March 9.

Castorseeds January February unquoted
Linseed Bombay Calcutta February March (£18 9/16 quoted) £18 9/16 quoted
Linseed La Plata March (£11 5/16 quoted) £11 5/16 quoted
Groundnuts Coromandal February March (£17 1/4 quoted) £17 1/4 quoted

JUTES

Dundee March (£45) £45
Lightning March (£40) £40

RUBBER

Spot (23 3/8d) 23 3/8d nil.
Forward July September 13 5/8d paid and value.

LONDON METALS

Tin £269 buyers; £269 1/4 sellers. Firm.
Electrolytic Copper (£62) £62
Lead (£25) £25
Glasgow Iron No. 3 (131 sh.) 131 sh.

EXCHANGES:

CROSS RATES

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON

New York: March 9.

Previous closing	4.03 1/2
To-day's opening	4.03 1/2

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London: March 9.

Previous closing	4.02 1/2 to 4.03 1/8
To-day's opening	4.02 1/2 to 4.03 1/8
To-day's closing	4.02 1/2 to 4.03 1/8

T. T. LONDON ON PARIS

London: March 9.

T. T. London on Paris not quoted

LONDON SILVER CABLE

London: March 9.

The following cable was received from London:—

Market quiet.

LONDON SILVER

London: March 9.

Spot .23 3/8d) 23 3/8d nil.
Forward (23 5/16d) 23 5/16d nil

LONDON GOLD

London: March 9.

London Gold (£8/8/0) £8/8/0

LONDON EXCHANGES

London: March 9.

London Exchange opened with the sterling dollar at 4.02.50 to 4.03.50 which is officially fixed rate

CROSS RATES

London on Bombay 1 6: 1 6
Paris on Bombay not quoted
New York on Milan not quoted
New York on Bombay (30.35) 30.38
London on Shanghai (0-3 1/4 to 0-3 19/32) 0-3 7/32 to 0-3 17/32
London on Kobe (1-2 to 1-2 1/2) 1-2 to 1-2 1/2

DISCOUNTS

3 months (1 1/4 to 1 1/4 per cent) 1 1/4 to 1 1/4 per cent
4 months (1 1/16 to 1 1/4 per cent) 1 1/16 to 1 1/4 per cent
6 months (1 1/8 to 1 1/4 per cent) 1 1/8 to 1 1/4 per cent

BULLION AND SEEDS

Bombay: March 9.

There was no trading during the night session.

N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE

New York: March 10.

The New York Stock Exchange opening prices:—

General Motors dol. 43
Anaconda Copper Mining dol. 24 3/8
U S Steel Common dol 58 1/4
U S Steel Preference unquoted

3 1/2 P.C. STERLING LOAN

London: March 10.

3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed to-day at £99

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London: March 10.

London Stock Exchange was quiet.

AUSTRALIAN LOANS

London: March 10.

5 per cent 1958/68 (£104 1/4) £104 3/4

BRITISH FUNDS

2 1/2 per cent Consols (£77 5/8) £77 7/8
3 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£103 1/2) £103 5/8
2 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£99 1/4) £99 1/4
4 per cent Funding Loan (£114 3/4) £114
3 1/2 per cent War Loans (£104 1/4) £104 1/4
New War Loan (£101 1/4) £100 3/8 ex div.
4 1/2 per cent Victory Bonds (£111 1/4) £111 1/4

INDUSTRIALS

Standard Motors (10-9) 10 9
Marks and Spencer Ordinary (32-10 1/2) 33 3
Hydro Electric No dealings
Electric Music Industry (7-6) 7 6
Princhin Johnson (18-7 1/2) 18-7 1/2
Imperial Chemicals (29-7 1/2) 29-7 1/2
Woolsworth New Ordinary (49 7 1/2) 49-7 1/2
San Paulo 7 per cent Coffee Rates 1939 (£46 1/2) £46 1/2
Dundee Rubber (31-10 1/2) 31-10 1/2
Unilever Ordinary (22-6) 22-6
Ford Motors (17-7 1/2) 17-7 1/2
Cables and Wireless New Ordinary (£61) £60 3/4
British African Tobacco Ordinary (87 6) 87-6
Carreas 'A' (£3 3/4) £3 3/4
Imperial Tobacco Ordinary (92-6) 92-6
P and O Def (21 1 1/2) 21-1 1/2
Distillers (62-9) 62-3
Bredfords Dye (3-1 1/2) 3-1 1/2
British Celanese (3-3) 3-3
J and P coates Ordinary 28 6) 28-9
Courtaulds Ordinary (27-9) 27-9
Fine Cotton Spinners (2-9) 2-9
Vickers Limited Ordinary (14 10 1/2) 14-10 1/2
Inter Nickel Ordinary (dol 38) dol 38 3/4
Indian Iron (44-4 1/2) 44-4 1/2

TEA SHARES

Assam Company (18-0) 17-9
Donaro Tea (30-3) 30-3
Empire of India (21-10 1/2) 21 10 1/2

JUTE

Barnagore (£8) £8

RUBBER SHARES

Anglo Dutch Rubber (14-9) 14-9
Gula Kelampong (15-9) 15 9
Rubber Plant Inv Trust (25-3) 25-3

MINING SHARES

Nandydrug (20-0) 20-0
Burma Corporation (7-0) 7-0
Rio Tintos (£7 1/2) £7 1/2
East Rand Properties (41-3) 41-3
Rand Mines (£6 3/8) £6 3/8

MINE SHARES

Crown (£11 7/8) £11 7/8
Associated Portland Cement (60-10 1/2) 60-10 1/2
Trinidad Leasehold (63-1 1/2) 63-1 1/2
Sub Nigel (£7 1/4) £7 1/8
Spring Mines Split Shares (20-7 1/2) 20-7 1/2
Union Corporation (£7) £7

OIL SHARES

Venezuela Persian (26-3) 26-3
Anglo India (34-4 1/2) 34-4 1/2
Burma Oil (51-3) 51-3
Mexican Eagle (7-9) 7-9
Shell Transport (43-9) 43-9
Royal Dutch (£18) £18

RAILWAY SHARES

Great Western Ordinary (£31 1/4) £31 3/4
London Midland Ordinary (£11-7/8) £12
London North Eastern Def (£1 1/2) £1 1/2
London Southern Def (£9 7/8) £9 7/8
London Transport 5 per cent (£119) £119
London Transport 'C' (£33) £33 1/2

Transfer Of Dollar Securities

RESERVE BANK'S INSTRUCTIONS TO OWNERS

BOMBAY: March 10.

The following instructions are issued by the Reserve Bank of India under Sub-Rule 4 (v) of Rule 94 of the Defence of India Rules for the guidance of the owners of the U.S.A. dollar securities transferred to the Central Government under their notification No. 4(22)-F, dated the 10th March 1941, hereinafter referred to as the vesting order.

A. The term "owner" as defined in Rule 94 (1) and (2) of the Defence of India Rules includes, in relation to any security, any person who has the power to sell or transfer a security, or who has the custody thereof or who receives, whether on his own behalf or on behalf of any other person, dividends or interest thereon or who has any interest therein.

2. The documents of title relating to the securities shall be delivered forthwith at the place and in the manner stated below and shall be accompanied by the documents prescribed in Paragraph 3. Deliveries may be made direct to the nearest office of the Reserve Bank of India (Exchange Control Department), but owners are requested to make delivery through a bank or broker, who will have the necessary instructions.

3. (a) Bonds in respect of which interest is represented by coupons shall be accompanied by all the relative coupons maturing on or after the 10th day of March 1941. (b) Bonds registered as to principal and interest or as to principal only, and certificates in respect of the registered shares or stock shall be accompanied by a form of transfer or power of attorney (either endorsed on the back of the document of title or in a separate form) duly signed by the registered holder or holders; signatures shall be witnessed and shall also be confirmed by a bank or broker. Transfers and powers of attorney shall not be dated and the names of the transferees and attorneys shall not be inserted therein. The name and signature on each form of transfer or power of attorney must correspond exactly with the name and title inscribed on the security. (The word "exactly" to be underlined) in accordance with the provisions of sub-rule 4(a) of Rule or of the Defence of India Rules Securities must be delivered free of mortgage, pledge or charge.

PLACE AND MODE OF DELIVERY

4. The place and mode of delivery of the securities and the requisite documents shall be as follows:—

(a) Securities for delivery to the Reserve Bank of India. Delivery shall be made to the nearest office of the Reserve Bank of India (Exchange Control Department) on a special form obtainable from that office. (b) Securities held for delivery direct to the Bank of England. Owners or the bank or broker authorised by them in this behalf should apply to the nearest office of the Reserve Bank of India (Exchange Control Department) giving a list in duplicate of their securities on the prescribed form. The duplicate list will be returned to the party tendering it together with a form of receipt and vouchers duly numbered, covering each particular security tendered. These vouchers must be forwarded by the holder to his United Kingdom Agents with instructions to deliver the securities with the relative vouchers attached, to the Bank of England in accordance with such procedure as the Bank of England may indicate in this behalf.

In case of cabled instructions to deliver, the voucher number in respect of each security must be cabled by the owner to his United Kingdom agent, and the agent should make a reference to this number when the documents are delivered to the Bank of England.

(c) Securities held for delivery direct in New York. The procedure will be similar to that in (b) above, but the vouchers should be forwarded by the holders to his agent in New York with instructions to deliver to the Bank of England.

5. In the event of the securities and the relative documents not being found on examination to be complete and in order, the Reserve Bank will inform the Party who has lodged them and require him either to amend any document or to supply any further documents that are required.

6. The detailed procedure to be followed by owners in surrendering the vested securities is prescribed in the Reserve Bank's notice to the public, copies of which are obtainable from any office of the Reserve Bank (Exchange Control Department).—A. P.

BOMBAY YARN QUOTATIONS.

HEDGE CONTRACT RATES

Bombay: March 10.

Yarn No.	April	June	August
6 1/2s.	126	127	128
10 1/2s.	148	149	150
20 1/2s.	204	206	208
40s.	286	288	290

THUNDERSHOWERS IN EAST C. P.

Poona, March 10

There has been local precipitation in Assam and western Himalayas.

Light thundershowers were also reported in east Central Provinces. Chief amounts of rainfall:—Sibsagar and Mussoorie 1; Silchar and Simla half; Sonamarg, Dras and Murree quarter. Temperatures have fallen in United Provinces and central parts of the country.—A.P.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 10-3-1941

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours —.053 inches.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 74.1 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m 68.0 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 84.3 degrees 0.6 (below normal)

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 70.4 degrees 0.4 (above normal)

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 72 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. NNE

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 5 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 194 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 20 miles per hour

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10) 0

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 10-3-41

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8 46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 78.1 deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 30.10 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.91 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

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A PROMPT & SAFE REMEDY
for the treatment of
ECZEMA
Dhobi's itch, Bengal rot, ringworm, sores, and all other skin affections.
Re. 1/- PER TIN.
Rs. 2/4/- PER TUBE.
A Stanistreet Product
Smith Stanistreet Estd. 1821 in India.
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SECOND ALL-INDIA WHEAT FORECAST

The following second All-India wheat forecast for 1940-41 has been issued by the Director-General of Commercial Intelligence, Calcutta:

The estimated area under crop is 23,368,000 acres, against the 23,338,000 acres of the revised figures for last year, the increase being 0.1 per cent. The present condition of the crop is reported to be good on the whole.

CALCUTTA EXCHAGE RULES STEADY

CALCUTTA: March 10.

The Stock Exchange ruled steady after the week-end and a fair amount of business was put through. Coals, Teas, Jutes, Cottons and Miscellaneous Industrials were in fair request at steady prices. Speculative Engineering issues opened steady and continued so throughout the session. Government securities were better.

The following were the closing quotations:

Govt. Securities: 3 per cent Govt Paper 81/9 small lots; 3 per cent Loan 1963/65 94/10 small lots; 3 per cent Defence Bonds 1946 100/12; 3 1/2 per cent Govt Paper 95/8, 3 1/2 per cent Loan 1947/50 102/4; 4 per cent Loan 1960/70 108/4; 5 per cent Loan 1945/55 111/14; 3 per cent U P Bonds 1952 96/10; 3 per cent Punjab Bonds 1962 96/10.

Bank: Reserve Bank 103/12.

Cottons: Bowreah (A Pref) 215/8 c div; New Victoria Pref 5/8.

Coals: Bengal 353, Burra Dhemo 4, Burrakur 13/8, Ghusick and Musila 4, Lakurka 9/1, Mundu-poor 9/14, New Manbhoom 34/12, North Damuda 5/12, Talcher 1/8; West Jamuria 29/12.

Jutes. Agarpara 24, Anglo-India 302, Birla 25/8, Calcutta Jute Pref 103, Hastings Pref 136/8, Howrah 49/11, 'A' Pref 162; Hukumchand 8/11, Pref 116, Kankinarrah 346, Lansdowne Pref 135/8, Naskarpara 17/14, Nuddea 54/6, Presidency 4/4, Soorah Pref 121/8 small lot, Union 371.

Minings: Burma Corpn 4/14 ex-div; Indian Copper 2/1.

Eng. Companies: Burn and Co. Ord 374 small lot, Indian Galvanizing 29, Indian Iron and Steel 30/10, Steel Corpn ord 18/12. Pref 116.

Miscellaneous: Arrah Sasaram Rly 69 ex div; Darjeeling Himalayan Rly Pref 101, Dalmia Cement Defd 2/14, Bengal Telephone Pref 11/14, B I Corpn ord 4/10 c div; Dunlop Rubber Ord 38/12, Indo-Burma Petroleum Pref 128/8 small lots; India Paper Pulp 135 small lot; Titaghur Paper Pref. Ordy 5/5. Ordinary 17/4 small lots. Humayun Property Pref 8/14, Bengal Assam Steamship ord 248.

Sugar Shares: Carew and Co 9/8; Kamnugger Cane and Sugar ord 8/6.

Tea Shares: Bishnauth 25 small lot; Mim 150, Naga Hills 13/4.

Debentures: 5 per cent 1958 Calcutta Municipal Debs 115, 6 per cent 1957/87 Calcutta Port Trust Debs 114/8, 5 1/2 per cent 1956/86 Calcutta Port Trust Debs 119/8 small lot; 6 per cent 1955 Calcutta Improvement Trust Debs 119/8 small lot; 6 per cent 1955 Calcutta Improvement Trust Debs 115; 6 per cent 1916/21/56 Associated Hotel Debs 105 small lot; 5 1/2 per cent 1939/47 Dalmia Cement Debs 102/12.—A. P.

Sugar Mill In Frontier

PESHAWAR: March 10.

The first sugar mill to be started in the North-West Frontier Province was opened by His Excellency the Governor this afternoon amidst ceremonials at Takhatibhai in Mardan District.—United Press.

M.L.A.'s ATTACK ON DEFENCE DEPARTMENT

"Policy Of Seclusion Must Go" Demands Sardar Sant Singh

IT IS EXECUTIVE'S CLOSE PRESERVE: THAT WAS THE CASE IN OTHER COUNTRIES, ARGUES OGILVIE

DELHI, Mar. 10.

Replying to the Debate in the Assembly this morning on a cut motion by Sardar Sant Singh on the appointment of a Defence Committee, Mr. Ogilvie, Defence Secretary, said: "His Excellency the Defence Member is firmly of opinion that the possibilities of his receiving the views and advice of representatives of the public on the one hand and his giving them, on the other, information which would assist them in the discharge of the public duties, requires regularisation and His Excellency hopes that arrangements will be worked out whereby this can be given effect to.

OFFER TO MEMBERS.

Mr. Ogilvie earlier said, if some members of the House would like to go and see Indian troops on active service, he would guarantee to make arrangements for them (cheers). He could, of course, not give a promise to everybody.

"As regards trips to training and other establishments, ordnance factories and workshops", he said, "we shall welcome visits of members of this House, more particularly now when we have something to show them."

Government, he said, welcomed the growth of public interest in Defence matters, and everything that Government could do to meet the legitimate desire of the Indian public and of representatives of the Indian public was being done. He claimed that the public in this country received as much information as the public of Great Britain and many times more than the public of other countries.

Paying a tribute to Indian armies on the field Mr. Ogilvie declared that "they have shown themselves to be second to none in the world" (cheers).

EXECUTIVE'S CLOSE PRESERVE.

Referring to the demand for the appointment of a committee asked for in the cut motion, he declared that it was not the case that Indians were distrusted; but in matters of Defence there was the need for circumspection and many matters had necessarily to be a close preserve of the Executive. That was the case in other countries. That did not mean that the Government of India or the Defence Department arrogated to themselves a monopoly of wisdom, as had been suggested.

WHY THIS SECLUSION?

Sardar Sant Singh moving the motion welcomed the appointment of General Sir Claude Auchinleck as Commander-in-Chief and said that if His Excellency were in this House he would have made a valuable contribution to this debate. He went on to refer to the failure of the Defence Department to take the country into confidence. He urged that the policy of "seclusion" followed by the Department should be given up and the people of India must be associated with the war effort, if Government wished that the people should take more interest in the war. He declared that promises made regarding war pensions during the last war had not been fulfilled and he hoped that a similar mistake would not be made now. He asked that pensions granted should not be forfeited on the ground of political activities of the pensioners.—A. P.

Sir Frederick James associated himself and the European Group in welcoming the appointment of the Commander-in-Chief.

Mr. A. C. Datta expressed disagreement with the contention that the offer of the War Advisory Council was conditional on the acceptance of the offer on the constitutional issue for, whether the larger constitutional question was solved or not the war was going on, the war effort was in progress and the Government were inviting fuller co-operation and support. The one offer was therefore not conditional on the other offer in fact, H. E. the Commander-in-Chief when he made his statement in the Council of State did not take up the attitude that Sir Frederick James had taken up.

Mr. A. N. Chattopadhyaya referred to the fact that the Finance Member demanded Rs. 84 crores for Defence and said it was in the fitness of things that representatives of the public should be given first-hand information about the way in which that money was spent..... It was in their own interest that Government should appoint a committee of the kind urged by the mover.

The motion was rejected without a division.

RECRUITMENT POLICY CRITICISED

Mr. Govind Deshmukh moved the next cut motion to discuss "the recruitment to the army, navy and air forces in India." He strongly objected to the present class basis of recruitment, and the distinction between martial and non-martial classes.

Mr. Ogilvie reiterated the declaration that Government did not recognise the distinction of martial and non-martial and what distinction was at present observed was not immutable.

He repeated the assurance that no province would be excluded, and that those who were already serving the army would not lose the opportunity which they at present enjoyed.

Sir Ziauddin wanted to know whether the assurance given by the Commander-in-Chief regarding broadening the basis of recruitment would apply to the air force and the navy and not only to the army.

No reply was given, and the motion was rejected without a division.

WAR ALLOWANCE FOR GOVT EMPLOYEES

Mr. N. M. Joshi by a cut motion raised a debate on grievances of Government employees, with particular reference to the demand for compensation on account of a rise in the cost of living. He said that some sections of industrial workers had got increases, but in the case of Government employees nothing had been done. It was reported that the Central Government proposed to give some grain compensation to their employees in provinces where Provincial Government employees had been allowed such compensation. He asked the Government of India to follow one policy and stick to it. He also asked them to accept the Rau Committee's recommendations and set a good example to the provinces by applying those recommendations in Central administered areas. The Finance Member took his main stand on the principle that the cost of living in any locality was peculiarly a local matter regarding which the Provincial Government was obviously in the best position to form an opinion. Moreover, the number of inferior servants employed in the provinces was far larger than those employed by the Central Government in those provinces, and it would be improper for the Central Government to take the lead and not only tell the Provincial Government what to do, but to proceed to apply to its own comparatively small minority of servants a scale of compensation regardless entirely of the ideas of the Provincial Government. The path of common sense was to await the Provincial Government's formulation of its own scheme and apply to the comparatively small number of Central Government servants scales, which the Provincial Government applied to its own comparable grades.

As regards Central areas, Government had not yet decided what to do.

Government Servants, the Finance Member declared, were dealt with justly and equitably and also with generosity, but Government could not put them in the position of spoilt darlings and extend to them concessions which were not justifiable.

The cut motion was rejected.

GUILLOTINE APPLIED

NEW DELHI, March 10.

A guillotine was applied at 5-15 p.m. to-day on cut motions in the Central Assembly, and thereafter all the demands were unanimously passed.

The Indian Finance Bill will be taken up for consideration to-morrow.—United Press.

Back From Hedjaz

NEW DELHI, March 10

It is officially stated that already two ships carrying over 3100 pilgrims have returned from the Hedjaz. The first ship arrived in the second week of February and the other has recently reached Karachi.—A. P.

Assembly Debate On Govt. Policy Towards Satyagrahis

(Continued from page 1)

hands of those who were incapable of exercising them. Therefore, time had come that a committee should be appointed to survey the situation arising out of the working of this legislation.

HOME MEMBER'S REPLY

Sir Reginald Maxwell, Home Member characterising the debate as a confusing discussion declared that he did not exactly know what case he was called upon to meet. He could disentangle three main objects underlying the motion.

Firstly the mover and Mr. Joshi wanted that Civil Liberties ought to be allowed to the extent of permitting conscientious objectors to say what they liked, regardless of the effect. The object of the Defence of India Act, said the Home Member, according to its preamble was "to provide for special measures to ensure public safety and interests and defence of British India. The Government were interpreting it in the highest interests of the country. The Rules which the Government were authorised to frame under the Defence of India Act were rules for securing defence of British India public safety, maintenance of public order for efficient prosecution of the war or for maintaining supplies and services of India. In other words the Defence of India Act was not primarily a penal enactment but it recognised the fact that in time of war and national emergency liberties of the ordinary citizens had to be circumscribed in certain directions. That point had in an earlier session been stressed by the leader of the House who gave the assurance that Government should regard themselves as guardians of those rights so far as it was possible. The Home Member gave the assurance to the House that in all matters connected with the Defence of India Act, the Government were fully conscious of their responsibilities. I must repeat that no assurance has ever been given that the rules would not be used against any form of activity designed to impede successful prosecution of the war" declared Sir Reginald.

Turning to conscientious objectors, the Home Member said that neither the Central nor any Provincial Government had ever said that conscientious objectors would not be allowed the liberty which similar persons were allowed in England. No restrictions were placed on a person who held conscientious objection to war as such, and was even at liberty to profess his views openly. But the line was drawn against any attempt to interfere with others, who were willingly giving their services to war. But a person who uttered anti-war slogan could not be given credit for sincerity.

The Home Member gave several instances of strong utterances by speakers against Britain or against the army, or in favour of the enemy and asked who could call such slogans as innocuous. The Government had used the Defence of India Rules against only such people but had not suppressed legitimate form of political agitation.

Sir Reginald next dealt with the treatment of Satyagrahis, the second object underlying the motion. He said that the total number of persons actually undergoing imprisonment under all sections of the Defence of India Rules on February, 1941, was 3094 in the whole of India. Of this number about 2,042 were convicted in connection with civil disobedience movement. "These are the persons who have actually invited Government to arrest them. When a person asks to be arrested am I doing repression? (Laughter). If we do not arrest a Satyagrahi, then we are regarded as unsympathetic" (More laughter).

The Home Member next gave some cases in which Satyagrahis made it a grievance that they had not been arrested. A 'bird' maker of Bihar was now on the road to Delhi walking three and a half miles a day imploring the local rural police to arrest him. (Laughter).

Sir F. E. James: "He may get here next session." (Renewed laughter).

Another case was that of a young girl Satyagrahi in Madras who was almost illiterate. She did not know what she was doing. She gave her age to be 19. But she appeared considerably younger. In court, when she was asked to cross-examine a prosecution witness, she did not understand what was cross-examination and began shouting slogans. To the Magistrate she admitted that she did not understand slogans and told him that the present war was between Britain and Poland (Laughter).

Sir F. E. James: "Give us one more case."

Sir Reginald Maxwell said that in C. P. a Satyagrahi was fined Rs. 60. His father sent a currency note for Rs. 100 of which he said Rs. 60 was towards the fine and the balance as contribution to the war fund. (Laughter).

Referring to the third object of the mover the Home Member assured the House that no distinction was being made between Satyagrahis and other convicts in the matter of classification. All were being classified according to their status and mode of life before their arrest. The Gov-

(Continued in col. 5)

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All who are coughing are in peril! Especially so are those who know that they are "weak on the chest."
INSTANT RELIEF IMPERATIVE
You must stop that cough like lightning: You can do so by taking VENO'S Lightning COUGH CURE! This famous old remedy stops coughing instantly, soothes away the soreness, frees the breathing passages, strengthens the chest and arrests the development of dangerous germs. Get a bottle NOW!
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CENTRAL MOVIE CASTING BUREAU

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LAST TWO DAYS!
THE GRANDEST MURDER MYSTERY IN YEARS!
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in
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A Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Picture
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Daily: at 4, 6-30 10 P.M.
M. G. M.'s Big Musical
Mickey ROONEY
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"STRIKE UP THE BAND"
WITH
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Also latest War News

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BRINGING THE NEW DAWN OF NEW IDEALS!
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SHANTA HUBLIKAR
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PRABHAT
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JAIRAJ, VATSALA, KUMTEKAR, KALYANI, NAZIR BEDI
From Saturday 15th March
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IMPERIAL
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Bombay & Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Fagan Sud 13, 1997
Muslim: Safar 15, 1360
Parsi: Meher 8, 1310
Hightide: 10-07; 22-56
Lowtide: 4-26; 16-19
Sunrise: 6h. 52m.
Sunset: 6h. 47m.

SWADESHI MARKET

The Swadeshi Market will remain closed on Thursday, March 13 on account of the Dhuleti holiday. It will remain open on Sunday, March 16.

PARLE TILAK VIDYALAYA

The adjourned (for want to quorum) meeting of the Past Students' Association of the Parle Tilak Vidyalaya will be held tomorrow (Wednesday) at 9-30 p.m. in the school.

ASTHIKA SAMAJ

Dewan Bahadur K. S. Ramaswamy Sastrigal will deliver a lecture in English on the "Ideals of Indian Literature and Art" in the Samaj Hall, to-day (Tuesday) at 9 p.m.

B. P. ADULT EDUCATION ASSOCIATION

Prof. Claude Batley will continue his lecture and will speak on "Man's Buildings—the building project and how it is carried out" to-day (Tuesday) in the South Wing of the University Buildings at 6-30 p.m.

BOHRA YOUTH LEAGUE

The photo of the late Mr. Hatimbhoy E. Shums will be unveiled by Mr. A. E. Maskati, J.P., at 9 p.m. (S.T.) to-day (Tuesday) in the Bohra Youth League's Hall, at 129, Abdul Rehman Street, Bombay.

3 ARTS CIRCLE

(From A Correspondent).

Three Arts function on the 9th inst. was a great success. There was a large gathering and the entertainment was of a varied and novel character thoroughly enjoyed by all.

BOM. TALKIES' FILMS ZENANA SHOWS

Bombay Talkies have announced another Zenana show of their picture "Bandhan" at the Roxy to-day (Tuesday) at 1 p.m. There will also be a Zenana show of "Punarmilan" at the Majestic at 1-30 p.m. to-morrow (Wednesday).

BOMBAY STUDENTS' UNION

The 7th lecture of the 'War Series' will be delivered by Mr. Frank Moraes on "War and Journalism" to-day (Tuesday) at 6-15 p.m. at Socialist Hall, Mantri House, opp. Opera House. Mr. B. G. Horniman will preside.

STUDENTS' MEETING

A meeting of those students, who believe in constructive work of the Congress and who have volunteered to do this work during the forthcoming vacation, will be held today (Tuesday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) at the Congress House, Vithalbhai Patel Road.

A FAREWELL DINNER

Members of the J. J. Group of Hospitals, Grant Medical College and allied institutions will give a farewell dinner in honour of Dr. A. J. Kohiyar, Hon. Physician, J. J. Hospital, Bombay, on the eve of his retirement from the institution at the Willingdon Sports Club, to-day (Tuesday) at 8-30 p.m.

GATHA SOCIETY

A meeting of the Gatha Society will be held to-day (Tuesday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) at the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute, 134-136, Apollo St., Fort, Bombay, when Mr. Sorabji Nowroji Kanga will give a discourse (open to the public) in Gujarati on "The final body at the resurrection of the time of Soshyos."

SOCIAL SERVICE LEAGUE

At the Ochavlai Nazar Ayurvedic Charitable Dispensary conducted by the Social Service League, Bombay, at Parel, the total number of patients treated during the month of February 1941, was 608 of which 271 men, 141 women and 96 were children. The daily average attendance of patients was 22.

66TH ANNIVERSARY OF BOM. A. SAMAJ

On Seth Binodi Ram Bachand's ground on the Sandhurst Bridge, near Mhatre's Studio from the 13th March to 17th March Pt. Audyaprasadji, Sjt. Savarkar, Bar-at-Law, Swami Sarvadanandji Maharaj, Swami Shankaranandji Maharaj, Pt. Shivadattji Jnani, Pt. Ranachhodlalji Jnani and Sjt. Dalpat Ramji Nanalalji will address the audience on social, political and religious subjects. A procession will start from the Arya Samaj Mandir, Kakadwadi at 3 p.m. (S.T.) on the 13th March.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE NEWS

BOMBAY: Monday.

Lady Lumley presided at the Golden Jubilee lunch of the National Indian Association at the Willingdon Sports Club.

The Hon. the Chief Justice of Bombay and Lady Beaumont dined at Government House.

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

CAPITOL—"Strike up the Band". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"Tin Pan Alley". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
METRO—"Busman's Honeymoon". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"Hold My Hands". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
NEW EMPIRE—"The Great Dictator". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Punarmilan". Daily at 4, 7 and 10 p.m.
PATHE—"Radhika". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Bandhan". Daily at 4, 7 and 10 p.m.
WEST END—"Ghar Jawai". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 9-45 p.m.
MINERVA—"Nartaki" Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Narsi Bhagat". Daily at 3, 6-15 and 9-30 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Madhusudan". Daily at 4-15, 7 and 10 p.m.
OPERA HOUSE—"Raj Nartaki". Daily at 4, 7 and 10 p.m
CENTRAL—"Padosi". Daily at 4, 7 and 9-45 p.m.
LAMINGTON—"Pardesi". Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
CHITRA—"Sant Tulsidas". Daily at 4, 6-45 and 9-45 p.m.
SUPER—"Mere Sajan". Daily at 4-30, 7 and 10 p.m.
EDWARD—"Kapal Kundala". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m
PALACE—"South of Pago Pago". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
HIND-MATA—"Qaidi". Daily at 4-30, 7 and 10 p.m

TALK OF THE SUBURBS

(BY A SUBURBAN MAN.)

On Saturday and Sunday, a large number of cars from the City and suburbs were seen treking towards Juhu. Juhu season is now starting in right earnest. In another month Juhu will be all alive and full of activity.

CAUGHT UNDER DEBRIS.

On Saturday, at about 10 a.m. two men working for a contractor, while digging red mud at Chackla in the Andheri Municipal area, were trapped under debris. One of the men died on the spot while the other died whilst being taken to the Andheri hospital.

ABKARI ARREST

Mahomed Janmohamed, a driver of a private car was arrested by the Parle Police on Saturday for trying to smuggle 30 gallons of illicit liquor into the City.

It appears the car while coming into Bombay from Koli Kalllian, fell into a ditch at Vancola. When the driver had gone to get help to remove the car from the ditch the police arrived on the scene and on looking into the car they, it is alleged, found 30 gallons of illicit liquor.

Janmohamed was immediately arrested. It appears the arrested man has already a case pending at the Bombay Court for being in possession of 40 gallons of illicit liquor.

ROTARIANS AND WAR EFFORTS

BOMBAY, Monday.

Rotarians in India and elsewhere are not lagging behind in the war efforts and the Rotary International for Middle Asia, which has its office in Bombay, has established a Rotary Relief Fund to alleviate the distress of rotarians who are refugees in this country. At the moment the relief applies for those Rotarians from Europe who have been dispossessed of their property and are homeless.

The Rotary's attitude in regard to the present conflict has been defined in a statement issued by the Board of Directors of Rotary International.

The statement which has been released by Mr. Herbert W. Bryant, Secretary of the Rotary International (Middle Asia), says that it is outside the competence of the Board of Rotary International to instruct Rotarians as to their duties as citizens of their respective countries. The Board, however, points out that Rotary International, through convention action, has stated that it expects Rotarians, while co-operating towards a cordial international understanding to be thoroughly loyal to their religious and moral ideals and to the higher interests of their particular community.

Mr. Bryant explained that the Rotary International at first donated 1,50,000 dollars for humanitarian work which was distributed to the Red Cross and the Rotary Clubs in Britain collected £10,000 for an ambulance.

Some of the Rotary Clubs collected funds for the purchase of a spitfire while others gave donations to the Red Cross and other humanitarian purposes. The nature of the effort depended on the individual clubs, but there was, no doubt, that all were contributing to the common ideal.

Sharp Rise Of Cholera Incidence

Health conditions in the Bombay Province for the week ending March 1:—

The decrease in the plague incidence continued during the week and this was observed in all the three severely affected districts of Bijapur, Dharwar and Belgaum. The Provincial total was 154 cases with 85 deaths against 197—129 respectively reported and 302—196 revised figures for the previous week.

CHOLERA

Cholera figures for the week are 100 cases and 25 deaths reported in the Province as against 35—10 reported and 40—13 revised figures for the previous week. The sharp rise is mainly due to the sudden flaring up of the disease in Satara District in which 67 cases and 18 deaths occurred against 9—1 in the last week.

SMALLPOX

Smallpox is still on an increase in the Province and the Provincial figure of cases for the week was 520 against 510 reported and 702 revised during the previous week. Out of these Bombay City alone had more than one-third of the cases.

One case and one death due to cerebro spinal fever was reported from Bombay city during the week.

Holi "Bundobust" In Sholapur

The Director of Information, Bombay, writes:—

The District Magistrate of Sholapur has given special instructions to the local police to prevent disorderly or dangerous behaviour in the streets during the Holi celebrations.

Any person who persists in such conduct or who commits mischief will be removed to the police station forthwith, and when necessary, the routes of the colour-cart procession will also be altered so as to reduce the danger of a breach of the peace.

HANDICAP TO WINE TRADERS

High Excise Tax: Williamson's Appeal For Its Removal

The annual general meeting of the Bombay Wine Merchants' Association was held at the Banquet Hall of the Taj Mahal Hotel, Bombay, on Monday afternoon.

Mr. J. Williamson, President of the Managing Committee presenting the annual report observed:

The year under review has been one of the most difficult that the Wine Trade in this country has ever had to face. The war, following on the heels of Prohibition, left us no breathing space in which to adjust ourselves to changing circumstances, and the collapse of France further complicated an already difficult situation. However, France's loss was the Dominions' gain and the Trade was not slow to realise the enormous possibilities thus presented for the expansion of Empire Trade.

Higher prices have been inevitable, and we must be prepared for yet further increases, but what the public probably do not realise is that of the Rs. 10-14 charged to-day for a bottle of whisky, Rs. 7|5 goes direct to Government. In these circumstances and taking into account the enormous amount of revenue which the Wine Trade annually contributes to the Exchequer, one might reasonably suppose that representations to Government regarding real and apparently needless restrictions would receive, at the least, sympathetic consideration.

With the Provincial Budget now in full burgeon one wonders whether we shall at last see the end of the present legislation under which a bottle of spirits pays Excise Tax at Rs. 2|- per bottle in the Island of Bombay and Five annas the other side of Thana Bridge. It is common knowledge that a considerable proportion of the spirits sent to Poona returns to Bombay, and only shortage of stocks has prevented the proportion from being considerably larger.

We have passed through a trying period but we now hopefully look forward to the announcing of the new Budget and to the rectification of certain of our local problems.

Mr. J. H. Cama, seconded the report and it was duly adopted.

Mr. Jamshed P. C. Shroff, proposed a vote of thanks to the President.

The meeting terminated with a tea party.

600 SPINNERS ON STRIKE

BOMBAY, Monday.

Six hundred spinners of the Standard Mills, Parbadevi, Bombay, struck work yesterday, as one of their Assistant Jobbers was suspended for three days. The strike is continuing to-day.

BOMBAY WAR GIFTS FUND

Amount previously acknowledged: Rs. 43,53,173-9-9.

FOR THE R.A.F.

Rs. 1,720-0-0 The Officer Commanding, Docks Detachment, Bombay Battalion, A.F. (I), being the net proceeds of a Dance held on the 8th February 1941.

Rs. 1,000-0-0 Mr. W. H. Brett.

Rs. 488-0-0 The Staff of Messrs. Ralli Brothers Ltd. (Monthly).

Rs. 161-2-0 The Staff of the Singer Sewing Machine Co. (Monthly).

Rs. 53-5-0 "Army and Navy Stores Ltd. Small Change Collection Box" (4th collection).

Rs. 50-0-0 Mrs. Ian Latham.

FOR THE I.A.F.

Ds. 9,818-15-3 Through the Hon-Secretary, District War Committee, Jalgaon.

Rs. 525-7-0 Through the Treasury Officer, Kanara, Karwar Dist.

Rs. 115-0-3 The Indian Staff of the Hornby Road and Princess Street Branches of Lloyds Bank, Ltd. (Monthly).

FOR KING GEORGE'S FUND FOR SAILORS, LONDON.

Rs. 200-0-0 The Committee of the Gun Carriage Factory War Relief Fund. Jubbulpore, (Further donation).

Grand total on Monday: Rs. 43,67,363-10-3.

Employees' Mass Meeting At Azad Maidan

A mass meeting of members of the subordinate and inferior services, working in the different offices of the Central and the Provincial Government in the city of Bombay, such as Posts and Telegraphs, Iacometax, Customs, Secretariat, P.W.D., Accountant General's Office, Mint, Central Press, Govt. Medical Store, etc.; the different railways, such as G.I.P., B.B. and C.I. and Bombay Port Trust and semi-Government bodies such as Municipality, Port Trust, Reserve Bank, etc., will be held at the Azad Maidan to-day (Tuesday) at 6-30 p.m. to lodge an emphatic protest against the inordinate delay in the sanction of adequate allowances to the staff to compensate for the heavy increase in prices.

Among those who will address the meeting will be Dr. B. R. Ambedkar, Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta, Mr. D. V. Pradhan, Principal M. V. Donde, and Mr. R. S. Nimkar.

Arrangement for Loudspeakers is made.

CITY FATHERS IN SESSION

FEDERATED GROUP STAGES WALK-OUT

Protest Against Alleged Breach Of Nagindas Pact

THE FEDERATED GROUP WHICH ALSO INCLUDES THE MEMBERS OF THE MUSLIM LEAGUE CREATED A SENSATION ON MONDAY BY STAGING A "WALK OUT" FROM THE MUNICIPAL CORPORATION AS A PROTEST AGAINST THE ALLEGED BREACH OF "NAGINDAS PACT" BY THE CONGRESS PARTY.

According to the "Nagindas Pact" which was arrived at with Mr. Nagindas T. Master, last year, the Federated Group allege that they were promised six seats by the Congress Party on the Statutory Committees, viz: Standing Committee, Improvements Committee and the Schools Committee. Each Committee has sixteen seats, out of which ten seats had to be reserved for the Congress Party and six for the Federated Group.

As the elections to the Statutory and other Special Committees were due last Thursday, the meeting of the Municipal Corporation was adjourned so as to bring about a settlement between the Congress Party and the Federated Group. The negotiations, however fell through, and as a result, the candidates put up by the Federated Group for elections on the Statutory and other Special Committees, withdrew thus clearing the line for the Congress Party to go on the Statutory as well as other Special Committees without any contest or formal election. In some cases, withdrawal was not allowed as the proposer or the seconder of the candidate was not present but in the election which took place subsequently, those candidates to whom permission to withdraw was not granted, were dropped and only those candidates put up by the Congress Party were elected.

FEDERATED GROUPS' RESOLUTIONS

Dr. Sohrab P. Mehta, on behalf of the Federated Group wanted to make a statement to the Mayor, but that was not allowed by the Mayor as he ruled that there was no proposition before the House. Dr. S. P. Mehta then made a statement to the Press in which he stated that a meeting of the Federated Group was held on Friday last in which four resolutions were passed and subsequently forwarded to Mr. Motichand G. Kapadia, Leader of the Congress Party. The first resolution was to the effect that as on each Statutory Committee there are 16 seats, the Congress Party to maintain their majority will have nine seats, and give only five to the Federated Group. The other two seats shall be given to two Independent Councillors, one Independent Councillor to be nominated by the Federated Group and the other by the Congress Party.

In the second resolution, the Federated Group demanded that out of 24 seats on each of the Special Committees, such as Law and Revenue Committee, Market and Garden Committee, Tramways Committee, etc., 14 seats shall be reserved for the Congress Party and 10 for the Federated Group. The Congress Party shall give two seats from 14 seats to two Independents and the Federated Group shall give from their ten seats two seats to the Independents. The Congress Party to nominate their own candidates from the "Independents" and the Federated Group would nominate their two Independents.

In the third resolution, the Federated Group demanded that the Congress Party shall abstain from voting in election for seats reserved to the Federated Group or their candidates nominated by them.

In the fourth resolution the Federated Group wanted half the number of the seats on bodies like Port Trust, etc.

Dr. Mehta said the resolutions were forwarded to Mr. Motichand Kapadia but he had not the courtesy to reply to the representation made by the Federated Group but he called the Secretaries of the Federated Group to his office and told them that the Congress Party were prepared to agree to the first proposal, viz., to give five seats out of sixteen to the Federated Group and two to the Independents, reserving nine seats for the Congress Party but he expressed his inability to accede to the other demands. The Federated Group therefore resigned from all committees and "walked out" from the Corporation.

STANDING COMMITTEE

There were eight seats to be filled on the Standing Committee for the eight retiring members and there were 11 candidates. Prof. Sohrab R. Davar, Mr. Y. G. Pandit and Mr. D. V. Pradhan having withdrawn from the contest, the following eight councillors were declared duly elected:

(1) Mr. Madhavlal M. Bhatt, (2) Mr. M. V. Donde, (3) Mr. V. B. Gandhi, (4) Mr. K. H. Goregaokar, (5) the Hon. Raja Bahadur Govindlal S. Motilal, (6) Mr. Gordhandas G. Morarji, (7) Dr. T. R. Narvane, (8) Mr. Vasantram Jamietram.

IMPROVEMENTS COMMITTEE

There were 12 candidates for eight seats on Improvements Committee, out of whom Mr. B. J. Deorukhkar, Mr. Mancherji Joshi, Mr. Fathemahomed H. Ramzan and Mr. A. K. Alimahomed Gatarwala wanted permission to withdraw. In the absence of the proposer of Mr. Gatarwala the permission was not granted. The election was proceeded with but Mr. Gatarwala was dropped and the following eight candidates were declared elected: (1) Mr. Madhavlal M. Bhatt (2) Mr. K. M. Bhujpuria, (3) Mr. Devji Rattansey, (4) Mr. K. H. Goregaokar, (5) Mr. V. A. Karapurkar, (6) Mr. V. M. Nagvekar, (7) Dr. B. H. Rajadhyaksha and (8) Mr. K. G. Tambe.

SCHOOLS COMMITTEE

There were six vacancies and seven candidates for the Schools Committee out of whom Mr. A. A. Baigmahomed and Mr. D. V. Pradhan withdrew. Mrs. Khadija Shufi Tyabji also wanted to withdraw but permission to do so was not given to Mrs. Tyabji as the proposer of her name was not present.

The following five were declared elected (1) Mr. R. K. Achrekar, (2) Mr. M. V. Donde, (3) Mrs. Jaishri N. Raiji, (4) Mr. Salebhoy A. Kadar and (5) Mrs. Khadija S. Tyebji.

PORT TRUST

On the Port Trust there were two seats and three candidates. Dr. G. R. A. Shaikh having withdrawn, Mr. R. A. Gole and Mr. Gordhandas G. Morarji were declared elected.

The Corporation was then adjourned.

Central Assembly By Election

(From Our Correspondent)

POONA, March 10

Only 1877 votes were polled in Poona City Magistrate's court polling station for the by-election to Central Assembly contested by the Congress and the Democratic Swarajist Party; 74 were recorded in Haveli Taluka out of 150. Counting of votes in the City Municipal by-election was adjourned till tomorrow for want of quorum in the special meeting called this afternoon.

KAIRA DISTRICT WINS SYKES SHIELD.

NADIAD, March 9.

The Sir Frederick Sykes Shield for village improvement in the Northern Division has been awarded for 1939 to the Kaira District, village Kanjrav, by the Commissioner of the Northern Division.—A. P.

SESSIONS TRIAL FOR FORGERY CHARGE OPENS

(From Our Correspondent)

THANA, March 4.

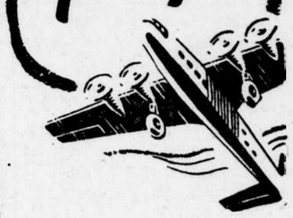
The sessions trial against three villagers of Ghotsai and two bondwriters from Kalyan for the alleged offences of forgery, keeping in possession and dishonestly using a forged document, making a false identification before the Sub-Registrar, etc., opened here to-day before Mr. P. M. Lad, I.C.S. Sessions Judge, Thana and a jury.

The complainant Divadya Laxman, Mr. G. R. Paranjpe, pleader, Kalyan, D. D. Kulkarni, Sub-Registrar, Kalyan, etc. were to-day examined for the prosecution.

Mr. M. V. Hedge, Public Prosecutor, Thana appears for the crown while Mr. W. A. Rege is defending accused Tukaram, Mr. B. T. Sule is defending Prabhakar Sule and Mr. D. K. Deshpande is defending the rest of the accused.

The case is proceeding.

From London comes this proof—



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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: TUESDAY, MARCH 11, 1941

THE BOMBAY CONFERENCE

The Conference, which will be held in this city on Thursday, can serve a useful purpose if it makes the right approach to the national problem. Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, who is to preside over the Conference, is not very enthusiastic about it or perhaps of any other conference at the present moment. For, he says, experience has made him a cynic. "The present interminable controversies", he adds, "are going to end in disaster and we feel that we are near that disaster". Sentiments like these may do credit to one's heart but will not help to improve the situation. They may spread unwarranted pessimism and prevent people from facing the problem boldly and with determination to solve it. Sir Tej is on firm ground when he says that we should settle down to constructive work, leaving the perfection to follow its own course. It, therefore, behoves him and the Conference to make clear constructive suggestions about future work. It will be worse than futile for the leaders of the Conference to indulge in destructive criticism.

Its Object

It is necessary in the first place to be sure of the precise aims of the Conference. Though its promoters have not yet issued an authoritative statement on this subject, we may gather from various press reports that the principal aim is to examine what steps should be taken for the removal of the present constitutional deadlock and principally to consider the changes to be made in the constitution of the present Government at the Centre during the period of the war. In fact the main object seems to be the reconstruction of the Central Government during the period of the war with a view to secure Indianisation of the Central Government and the industrialisation and militarisation of the country. The reconstruction of the Central Government, it is proposed, is to be ashered in a suitable atmosphers to be created by the British Government making a declaration to the effect that within a year of the termination of the present war, India will attain the same constitutional status as the self-governing Dominions will enjoy after the war. Whatever the object of the Conference, a settlement with the Congress is indispensable.

The First Essential

The actual ending of the deadlock will, of course, need the cooperation of several parties, but it is possible for the Bombay Conference to understand the essential condition of a settlement and to work for their fulfilment. The simple question as to how the deadlock arose can suggest the first essential for its removal. The deadlock arose because Government made an utterly inadequate constitutional offer which no important political body in the country would accept. The demands made even by the Liberal Federation are far beyond the Viceroy's offer. All responsible bodies demand substantial control on war expenditure and on the administration in general. An offer embodying this demand is obviously the first essential for ending the deadlock. Such an offer will not be so different from the Poona proposals of the Congress as not to be worth being seriously considered by it. Gandhiji's latest statement also shows that a settlement on the lines of those proposals is not now impossible. In these circumstances it is the first and foremost duty of the Bombay Conference to demand a better offer from Government. If the offer is to be seriously considered by the Congress, it is necessary that at least the Working Committee members should be released, and we are sure this will be realised by the Conference. In spite of its unrepresentative character the Conference will get a fair measure of support from the public if it refuses to play into the hands of officials or their agents and if it duly safeguard the legitimate rights of the country.

A Feint?

A Swedish military expert suggests that Germany's activity in Bulgaria may be a feint to distract Britain's attention from Africa. This is an interesting theory and, perhaps, correctly interprets what Herr Hitler ardently desires, namely, to accomplish what Il Duce and Marshal Graziani failed so ignominiously to achieve even after driving up to Sidi Barrani. But there are serious difficulties in the Fuehrer's way. He has managed to sneak two light divisions into Tripoli. But he needs much more and for that purpose he has probably been pressing Vichy to let German troops land in French Africa on the excuse of protecting the French Empire against aggression. Marshal Petain has evidently refused permission. That seems to us to be the meaning implicit in the communique embodying the results of the Darlan-Weygand talks immediately after the former's return from Paris. The position, therefore, is that Herr Hitler cannot re-inforce his Tripoli divisions to any considerable extent. But even if he had a strong enough force, the hundreds of miles of waterless desert would be a serious obstacle to any invasion of Cyrenaica. Moreover, Britain's command of the Mediterranean would render any offensive enterprise a hazardous venture particularly because the main struggle would have to take place along the coast.

It is, therefore, probable that Herr Hitler is more serious about his Balkan adventure. It appears that he need not fear either a clash with Turkey or further Soviet displeasure if he confines his aggression to Greece. That being so, he is sure to invade Greece very soon, indeed. How will he fare? A recent message suggests that the Greeks will give up territory up to and including Salonika with a view to shortening their front against him to the minimum. But beyond Salonika they are preparing to give him serious battle. The Greeks, as is apparent from the declaration of their Premier, are determined to fight on. But it is also evident that they expect effective help from both Britain and America. If the help they need is forthcoming in good time and in appreciable measure, they may yet hold up Herr Hitler on the line of defence that they are preparing. In that case they may well defeat the main objects of Herr Hitler in attacking her, even though he may be in possession of Salonika.

KING-HALL NEWSLETTER

Britain Ready

The following are cabled extracts from King-Hall Newsletter dated March 6, 1941:

To the historian of the future, 1941 will probably be known as "Britain's year." It is not too much to say that the future of western civilization based on Christian ethics, individual freedom and self-government will be shaped by what happens in Britain during the next few months.

Last summer when the threat appeared imminent the people of these islands revealed qualities of courage and resolution unsurpassed in her history. The need of these qualities which has been lost sight of by some people during the quiet of the last few months has now become greater than ever.

Nothing short of our maximum effort and our highest spirit will give us a margin of safety against the power and the cunning of our Nazi foe. If Hitler had attempted an "all-in" offensive against Britain last summer or autumn it would have been a semi-improvised affair. Since then he has had ample time to make his preparations down to the last detail.

We may take it for granted that any attack which Hitler may launch against us will be directed in the first instance not against our military forces but against the civilian and economic system which maintains our military power.

The Nazi aim will be to disintegrate this foundation of our resistance by (i) destroying our communications, both internal and overseas and (ii) slowing down our production of vital supplies. By these methods he would hope to cause confusion which might be a prelude to defeatism and war weariness.

★

Our fighting services (plus the Home Guard) have made good use of the months of comparative calm. They have worked and trained very hard, they are well led and their spirits are high. Britain and civilisation will not be let down by them.

What of our civilian defence? By and large our civilian defence services have stood up well to the test of war. There have been cases of appalling shortsightedness lack of determined leadership and outright bungling and the success of the defence system has varied with local conditions and initiative and the resources of the different local authorities. Nevertheless, these defences have enabled us to carry on through several months of 'luftblitz' with no question of our buckling under the strain. Without an adequate civilian defence system we would probably have been obliged to accept a Nazi "peace."

★

The war in the air has brought a number of surprises. The delayed-action bombs and fire raids are notable examples. The general conception of air attack has also undergone some important changes. When war broke out in September, 1939 most people, including many important military figures, expected a short and terrible struggle with air armadas "darkening the skies." The Prime Minister has stated that our first-aid and hospital arrangements were based on the anticipation of nightly casualties of some 3,000 killed and 12,000 wounded in the London area alone. Thanks to the R. A. F., the anti-aircraft defences and our whole A. R. P. system the reality has fallen far short of these pessimistic prophecies. The ratio of casualties to every ton of bombs dropped on this country by the enemy has been far less than that of the 1914-18 war.

Another miscalculation of the air war concerned the time and duration of the raids. Mass day raids were expected to be more successful than night raids and the raids themselves to be short and devastating. The nuisance raids which became more practicable for the enemy after they acquired bases in Northern France were a new development.

Our civil defence system has been organised on principles of dispersal and protection. The possibility of dispersal in industry is limited especially in a comparatively small country like Britain. Aircraft and certain other industries producing vital supplies of war are now making rapid progress along these lines and this has already done much to reduce the destructive results of high explosive and fire bombs. Much still remains to be done in this field.

★

The protection of human life from aerial attack has necessitated the creation of an elaborate system comprising a nation-wide network of observation posts, shelters, air raid wardens, fire-fighting services, rescue ambulance and stretcher parties, gas and water repair parties, emergency feeding centres, welfare facilities for those who have been injured or rendered homeless, and so on. In the London region, where about 20 per cent of the entire population is provided for by public shelters and over 60 per cent by domestic shelters, more than half a million banks have been installed and more than 2,000 canteens opened. Medical aid posts and proper sanitation have now been installed in most of the large public shelters. Canteens have been set up by the London Passenger Transport Board in a hundred stations under its control now catering for over 100,000 people every night.

WILL FRANCE HELP A BRITISH INVASION?

The following information has reached the "Yorkshire Post" from a reader with exceptional opportunities for observation who left Paris a few weeks ago and travelled through occupied and unoccupied France to Portugal.

The Germans are conducting themselves with remarkable restraint in Paris. Their orders are transferred to the French authorities who must execute them and the slightest sign of insubordination is immediately and harshly quelled.

Most French people have few illusions as to the reason for this consideration, for while the French colonies and the Fleet remain outside German jurisdiction, Hitler will not risk further antagonising the nation.

FOOD SITUATION.

The food situation in both the zones is difficult and coal is lacking, but the greatest hardships are suffered by the people in unoccupied France. While it is still possible to obtain a reasonable meal in restaurants it is a desperate task trying to run a household. It takes all morning to obtain enough food for lunch and all afternoon to find dinner. Shoes are rationed.

Most of the refugees who had taken shelter in the south have returned to their homes, but the pressing problem is unemployment, and a great part of the nation is being supported by Government grants of ten francs daily for adults and 4.50 for each child.

Laval is extremely unpopular, but he counted on obtaining the liberation of two million French prisoners and in this way he thought that at least a quarter of the population would then give him their support. He calculated that each prisoner had three relatives interested in his fate which would account for eight million people and that these eight million would influence four million more.

Petain is a god to the people of France and it is generally accepted that he is doing noble work for the country. I personally feel that his policy is the best possible one in the circumstances, and is advantageous.

Darlan comes second, but he does not attain a proportion of importance in the eyes of the French that the hero of Verdun does.

The French nation would violently resent and oppose any move calculated to deliver the colonial bases or the Fleet into the hands of the Germans. Feeling on this subject runs high. At present the people cannot express their feelings publicly in spite of growing pro-British sentiment and sympathy with General de Gaulle, for unarmed and defenceless they stand no chance against the occupiers.

This was forcibly brought home to me when I saw students' demonstrations in Paris in November, for as a machine-gun party swept the streets with their fire,

(Continued on Page 9 Col. 4)

The Bombay Conference

Mr. Nariman's Suggestions

Mr. K. F. Nariman, M.L.A., has issued the following statement to the Press:—

I do not agree with those, who light-heartedly and with an air of superiority, pooh-pooh the idea, and ridicule the efforts of a few Liberal and Moderate stalwarts, who are shortly meeting in Bombay, to attempt to solve the momentous issue. Sir Tej Bahadur's is a happy and appropriate choice for the presidential "gadi"; his presence is bound to inspire public confidence and add to the value and importance of the gathering. Even though differing from their ideology and policy, still none can doubt their sincerity of views and honesty of purpose. Hence genuine efforts, to search for an amicable and satisfactory solution, out of the present stagnating stalemate, deserve the sympathy, encouragement and support from all patriotic citizens.

* * * *

Gandhiji's latest pronouncement, once again disclaiming absolute dictatorship, and acknowledging the constitutional position of the Congress, as the ultimate authority to decide, will be welcomed as a helpful contribution, making the atmosphere little more hopeful and realistic.

We hope the conveners and organisers of the proposed Conference will not start with the initial blunder, of condemning the Congress for the supposed suicidal step of individual Satyagraha; they will not hastily and recklessly conclude that it was a pro-Nazi or anti-democratic attitude, but will try to understand and appreciate the Congress point of view also.

* * * *

A demonstrtive protest at a critical juncture was certainly necessary, although it is a debatable question whether this particular ineffectual and impotent form or method of protest, was either wise or politic. Just as in the Dominions of South Africa and Ireland, a large section have asserted their national right ond without betraying pro-Nazi or anti-democratic tendency, have observed a dignified abstention and neutrality, so also India had a much stronger cause, and a greater provocation, to protest against the discriminating and humiliating treatment; but many will argue that that protest was sufficiently demonstrated by anti-war resolutions in all Congress-governed Provinces, followed by the resignations of the Congress Ministries, and withdrawal of Congress M.L.A.'s., from Central Assembly; and the effect of that dignified demonstration, is perhaps, marred by subsequent development of individual Satyagraha based on a different semi-spiritual issue.

* * * *

But before these and similar political issues could be discussed and considered, the first essential pre-requisite is to clear the Congress pitch, and to restore the organisation to its original, purely political colour. The Congress must first redeem its mortgaged right and power to think and judge for itself, before it can be trusted to discuss and decide such important and complicated problems; it must cease to be one man's show as it is at present. Gandhiji's latest declaration of restoring freedom of discussion and vote to the Congress will not inspire much confidence, because similar assurances were given by him in Bombay, seven years ago, when he announced his determination to resign from the Congress; and since then, he has often repeated that Congress is supreme and is free to take its own decision. But in actual practice, we find that Gandhiji dominates more, since he left the Congress, and Gandhiji, as non-Congress dictator, is certainly much more powerful, than even when he was President, and perpetual and important member of its Working Committee. It is impossible to out-throw him. Will he in his high Mahatmic magnanimity voluntarily abdicate?

* * * *

Hence a mere negative attitude of non-intervention will not suffice; if Gandhiji sincerely desires to restore democracy in Congress, and wishes that Congress elected committees and elected officials should really and effectively function, then he must impose on himself a strict self-denying ordinance, and call upon his followers to assume real power and responsibility; he must positively resist their further efforts to seek his 'advice', which is more

(Continued on page 7)

Frankly Speaking

East African Offensive

In Eritrea General Wavell is apparently adopting the essential principle of his Libyan strategy, He is not trying to storm Keren yet, but is wearing down their strength and morale particularly by aerial bombardment. The R. A. F. is also hammering the line of communication to and retreat from Keren as also Italian bases of Asmara and Massawa. So that when the time is ripe he may without much loss to himself not only capture Keren with its garrison but also take the other vital towns in Eritrea in the same sweep. This is good tactic because it reduces British casualties to the minimum—a vital consideration in view of the German thrust through the Balkans. At the same time, however, it involves delay. Meanwhile, the advance into the heart of Abyssinia from so many directions continues to progress quite satisfactory and it is not impossible that before the week is out the Italians may be facing British armies on the gates of Harar and Addis Ababa. In that case delay may yet produce its compensating advantages by forcing Italian collapse simultaneously in Eritrea and Abyssinia.

An Unfortunate Conflict

In his statement to the National People's Council, Marshal Chiang-Kai-Shek has made serious allegations against Chinese Communists. We do not know how far they are correct or how the quarrels that have been going on for some months actually started. Probably their origin is in mutual misunderstanding and, therefore, in faults on both sides. But whatever the reasons of the quarrels that have already assumed serious proportions, it would be worse than tragic if they are allowed to weaken China's fight against the aggressor. As it is, a great amount of harm has been done to the Chinese cause at a moment which is almost decisive. Recent withdrawals of Japanese forces in central China and the South do suggest the possibility of a successful counter-offensive and to that extent justify the Generalissimo's implied reference to a counter-offensive. Chinese Government forces and the Communists have together made history. Let us hope that they will not unmake it now when the successful end of their fight against the aggressor is almost in sight and that the united front will be restored.

Untruthful Propaganda

References to India in Britain's war propaganda should be received with a grain of salt, and a large one at that. An advertisement recently published by the Ministry of Information in the press under the heading "The Greatest Crusade" states that the British Empire is "a family of free nations," that in it "men and women of every colour are working out their own destiny" and that "in this war they are fighting shoulder to shoulder of their own free will." Commenting on this stuff in a letter to the "New Statesman" Lord Olivier pertinently asks: "If the Ministry's statements are true, why, for example, are not India, Ceylon and Burma free and independent countries and why are Indians imprisoned for their attitude to the war and, in other parts of the Empire, British subjects imprisoned for struggling to improve social conditions and raise the standard of living? Why has there been no undertaking to establish the democratic freedom of the peoples of the colonies on the lines that they themselves shall freely determine?" Mr. Amery is a master of evasive replies, but even he should find it hard to evade the pointed questions of an ex-Secretary of State for India.

An Inspiring Address

Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan's presidential address at the Anti-Communal Conference at Lahore is in refreshing contrast with the fanatical effusions that are to-day fouling the atmosphere of the country. Even the brief report of the address is inspiring and the full text of it deserves to be broadcast throughout the length and breadth of the country It is, unfortunately, too true, as the Khan Saheb points out, that Hindus and Muslims do not yet adequately study each other's religion and culture One of the causes of this is the lack of suitable introductory books. A good remedy is to publish a high class monthly or quarterly magazine in English and Hindustani, devoted specially to this subject in all its aspects. Such a periodical is particularly necessary now to counteract the baneful influence of those who outrageously misrepresent the past and present relations between the two communities in order to bolster up their thesis that the two are irreconcilable.

Making History

The Khan Saheb is too earnest and practical a leader to be content with mere academic speeches. Indeed, he avoids those as far as possible. The sound advice he gives to extend Congress constructive activities to the villages he has been himself practising for years past, with splendid results which have brought his province to the forefront of Indian politics. The Lahore Conference paid a deserved tribute, through a resolution, to "the patriotic acts of the Pathans of the Frontier Province, who had by their sufferings and sacrifices, enhanced the prestige of their country." Nor is it an empty boast when the Khan Saheb says that he is "preparing a unit in the Frontier which will free the country from the chains of slavery." Considering that he is an out and out believer in non-violence, his unit will, of course, be completely non-violent in all its activities. Such a unit will doubtless make history in every sense of the term.

TÊTE-À-TÊTE

WITHOUT COMMENT—

BUCHAREST, March 9.
General Antonescu has issued a manifesto to the Rumanian people in which he explains that it is more economic for Rumania to pay the German army of occupation in Rumania than to maintain an army of her own. Other points in the manifesto are that the Axis Powers have promised that the national wealth of Rumania would not be touched and there would be no penetration in her economy without consulting Government.—Reuter.

* * * *

Hindus and Muslims, Khan Abdul Ghaffar suggests, should try to understand each other's religion and culture.

How can they be allowed to do such a dangerous thing? As the Frontier Gandhi himself confesses, it would result in Hindu-Muslim Unity.

* * * *

Comrade M. N. Roy, it is reported, has not been invited to the "Progressive" (our acknowledgements to Anglo India) Leaders' Conference in Bombay.

Then the Conference has also failed to invite our interest in it.

* * * *

Frontier Brigade Will End India's Bondage, says a headline.

What, even against the mechanised divisions of the League and the Mahasabha?

* * *

Any German attack on Greece will menace Turkey, insists what London calls a "high Turkish authority."

Herr von Papen would doubtless demand his suppression also.

* * * *

The Communists, complains Marshal Chiang-kai-Shek, have delayed the Chinese counter-offensive against Japan by threatening the rear of the Government forces.

The Communists should retort that if the Generalissimo expelled the Japanese he would threaten the front of the Communist forces.

* * * *

The Japanese Ambassador in Berlin declares in Herr Hitler's paper: "All that Japan wants is a free and better China. We desire no conquest any more than Germany is fighting this war for conquest. Conquest by violence is immoral."

Three cheers for Honourable Japan.

And a fervent prayer that she may be vouchsafed a little sense of humour.

* * * *

According to the latest casualty list issued by Il Duce, Italian losses on the Greek front were 2,386 dead, 4,841 wounded and no less than 5,590 missing.

The admission, however modest, will, we are sure, have the desired effect upon the Fuehrer.

But the Italians, we fear, may wonder why over 5,000 soldiers should have —er—disappeared to write, as Il Duce told them recently, "pages of lengendary glory."

* * * *

From now on French cargo vessels will be escorted by the French Navy, announces Admiral Darlan.

The Axis must object because the French Navy would thereby be seriously threatening the safety of—er—unidentified aircraft and submarines.

R.A.F.'s Daylight Attack On N. France

Port Of Durazzo In Albania Battered: Br. Advance In Abyssinia

LONDON, March 10.

Heavy explosions, which rumbled across the mist-covered Straits of Dover from the direction of the French Coast this morning soon after a formation of R.A.F. bombers had swept across the Channel indicated that the R.A.F. was making another daylight attack on Northern France.

During the period of the explosions, which were heard at intervals, strong forces of British fighters patrolled the sky over the Straits.

LUFTWAFFE DIRECTS HEAVY ATTACKS ON LONDON

LONDON, March 10.

For the second night in succession London was the main target of the Luftwaffe on Sunday night and received fairly heavy attacks divided into three alert periods, the last two of which were of short duration.

Attacks were also made on places on the south-coast and damage was made at a number of points, but nowhere very extensive, according to an air ministry communique.

The communique adds that bombs were also dropped at a few points elsewhere in England, but they did little damage. Casualties during the night were not numerous.—Reuter.

Nazi Bomber Crashes And Burns Out

MALTA, March 10.

A German Junker bomber crashed and burnt out and its crew of four were killed in an early morning raid carried out on Sunday by planes intent on machine-gunning their targets.

Some damage was done to Government property. Three other alarms were sounded to-day, but in the words of the official communique there "is nothing further to report". No raid materialised last night after the alert sounded.—Reuter.

Rome Communique On Position In Africa

LONDON, March 10.

"Intense patrol activity on the Northern Front" in East Africa and assertion of further British activity near Jera Bub are the only references, to ground fighting in Africa in the latest Italian High Command 'communique.'—Reuter.

ITALIAN LOSSES IN N. AFRICA

LONDON, March 9.

ROME:—The latest casualty list issued by the Italian headquarters to-night (Sunday) gives Italian losses in North Africa as 68 dead and 98 wounded and 12230 missing.

The list states that on the Greek front Italian losses were 2.386 dead, 4841 wounded, 5590 missing.—Reuter.

Br. Advance In Abyssinia

NAIROBI, March 10.

The British advance into Abyssinia continues.

Announcing this a 'communique' states that British troops have occupied Gabre Darre an important road junction a hundred and forty miles inside the Abyssinian frontier and the operations are proceeding according to plan.—Reuter.

Raids On Tripoli Harbour And Diredawa

CAIRO, March 10.

Tripoli harbour was again attacked during Saturday night and bombs dropped on Italian aerodromes in Tripolitania, states today's R.A.F. 'communique'.

In Abyssinia R.A.F. bombers attacked the aerodrome of Diredawa, despite attempted interception by Italian fighters. A direct hit was also obtained on a train approaching the town and another on the station at Addagalla.

In the Keren area in Eritrea troop positions were bombed and machinegunned while other bombers were harassing an Italian column retreating from Burye and bombed a village near Debra Marcos.—Reuter.

R. A. F. GIVES GOOD BATTERING TO DURAZZO

ATHENS, March 10.

A severe battering was administered by the R. A. F. to the Albanian port of Durazzo on Saturday night.

There were many explosions and great fires broke out in the harbour and installation of what is Mussolini's chief port for maintaining and supplying Italy's Albanian army. The fires were so fierce that they could be seen seventy miles away, states the Communique from the R. A. F. Headquarters in Greece, giving news of the raid.

ANOTHER VICTORY.

Another signal air victory was recorded by the R. A. F. on Sunday. Although much outnumbered a small formation of British fighters, which encountered, while on patrol, a large force of Italian bombers escorted by fighters, shot down six fighters and one heavy bomber and seriously damaged a number of others. All but one British machine returned safely and the pilot of that made a safe parachute descent in his own lines.

The Communique also records that a successful bombing raid was made on the village of Dukai in the Tepelini area, while motor transport concentrations and gun positions were attacked in the same area.—Reuter.

ITALIAN COUNTER ATTACKS REPULSED.

ATHENS, March 10.

A Greek "Communique" states that heavy Italian counter attacks were repulsed and that the Greeks' offensive action was continued.—Reuter.

ACTION AGAINST BULGAR REGIMENTS.

BELGRADE, March 10.

Two regiments of Bulgar cavalry are reported to have crossed the Yugoslav boundary and have been interned, according to unconfirmed reports.—Reuter.

ITALIAN BATTALION WIPED OUT

LONDON, March 10

The latest "Communique" issued in Athens says that a newly arrived Italian battalion was completely wiped out in Albania.—Reuter.

Mussolini In Albania

ATHENS, March 10.

Mussolini recently visited Italian forces in Albania according to statements by Italian prisoners, who add that the Duce received a despairing account of the present position from General Cavallero, Italian Commander-in-Chief.

There is at present no confirmation, however, of these reports. Newspapers basing their claims on prisoners' stories assert that three Fascist leaders have been killed during fighting in Albania, namely Sgr. Botai, Minister of Education Sgr. Cianetti, Under-Secretary for Corporations and Deputy Sgr. Nitti.

DEATH BLOW TO FASCISM

The Greeks state that Botai's body was carried off only after the Italians had made a desperate effort to stop them. A letter was found on the body of the man supposed to be Botai said to be from Mussolini declaring that unless the Greek attack was repulsed Fascism would receive its death blow.

Mussolini's tour is said to have been accomplished in an armoured car equipped with machine-guns.—Reuter.

ITALIAN CRUISER SUNK BY BR. SUBMARINE

LONDON, March 10.

An Italian cruiser of Condottieri 'A' class has been torpedoed and almost certainly sunk by a British submarine, says an Admiralty 'communique'.

The cruiser was escorted by two destroyers and for two hours after the cruiser was seen to be hit the destroyers were seen to be alternatively circling round and stopped evidently picking up survivors. Italian Condottieri 'A' class cruisers are ships of over 5,000 tons mounting eight six-inch guns and the class originally consisted of four ships one of which—the "Bartolomeo Colleoni"—was sunk last July.—Reuter.

Thailand's Allegations

Firing And Skirmishes On Indo-China Border

BANGKOK, March 10.

Minor skirmishes on the Indo-China border during the week-end are reported in a Thai High Command Communique, which alleges that the French fired on a Thai party in the northern sector and that a French patrol violating the neutral zone in the south was repulsed.

"Forced Arbitration"

HONAI, March 10.

A reference to forced arbitration" in the Thailand-Indo-China dispute is made in an Official Communique issued here.

The Communique says that the conversations in Tokyo arising out of the Japanese arbitration award are "proceeding without much success. In fact it seems that after several alternatives we are proceeding again not towards an equitable mediation but towards a forced arbitration."

While the Communique issued in Hanoi spoke of the negotiations in Tokyo proceeding "without much success" a Domei Agency message this afternoon from Tokyo says that an agreement on the Thailand-Indo-China frontier dispute will be initialled in Tokyo on Tuesday afternoon.

It had been expected that the agreement would be signed yesterday, but a Tokyo Dispatch last night announced a "last-minute postponement." Some modification in the text of the agreement was proposed by the French Ambassador, M. Arsene Henry, at his conference with Mr. Matsuoka this morning. According to the Domei Agency, this question was later settled at a talk between M. Henry and Prince Varavarnn, the Principal Thai Delegate, and Mr. Matsumiya, head of the Japanese Delegation.

The Japanese Diet is meeting in a secret session on Saturday to hear the Government report on Japan's part in the settlement.—Reuter.

JAPANESE FORCES WITHDRAW

TOKYO, March 10

Japanese forces have now withdrawn from all points at which they recently landed along the 250 miles of South China coast from the neighbourhood of the Portuguese colony of Macao to Pakohi in the gulf of Tonking.

This is officially announced by the Japanese Military spokesman who added the explanation that the troops had achieved the purpose for which they had been landed, namely the destruction of Marshal 'Chiang-Kai-Shek's transport bases along the coast.—Reuter.

CHINESE PLANES BOMB JAPANESE OBJECTIVES

CHUNGKING, March 10.

Chinese planes heavily bombed Japanese military objectives near Ichang, an important treaty port on the Yangtse above Hankown, it is officially announced.

This initiative by Chinese airmen followed the reports that the Japanese had recently greatly strengthened their air force near Hankow and Ichang, presumably in readiness for a resumption of air raids against Chungking as the weather improved. Air-raid precautions have been intensified here and civilians are again urged to evacuate the city.—Reuter.

INDO-CHINA & THAILAND

Treaty Not Yet Signed

LONDON, March 10

According to the Domei Agency, the provisional treaty between Indo-China and Thailand has not been signed yet, as no reply has yet been received from Vichy

The Agency adds that as soon as Vichy's assent is received, a conference to be attended by representatives of Japan, Thailand and IndoiChina will be held and the draft of a final treaty will be decided.—Reuter.

Italian Internee Missing From Deolali Camp

NEW DELHI, March 10

It is learnt that an Italian civilian internee named Russo is missing from the Deolali internment camp.—A. P.

THE BOMBAY CONFERENCE

(Continued from page 6)

mandatory than his commands. Unless he takes up such a definite attitude of actual resistance, we are sure, that as in the past, in spite of the formal divorce as in Poona, his faithful followers will, for one reason or other, pursue him and the Mahatmic domination will be renewed with redoubled vigour.

* * * *

In this respect, the recent suggestion of ex-President of the Congress, Mr. Srinivasa Ayyangar, is worth considering; the present writer had made exactly similar proposals seven or eight years ago, that Gandhiji should cease to dabble in Congress or country's controversial politics, and leave the political arena to his diplomatic and politically-minded friends alone; he should concentrate his highly moral, spiritual and ethical experiments, in non-violence and such other divine ideals, through another international and worldwide organisation; he should preach a moral and spiritual mission for the world, with a Universal Message, not for this country alone but for all nations and for all times. Non-political disciples of all creeds, communities and nationalities, who sincerely and honestly believe in his high ideals, and understand and appreciate his real message, will flock to him from all parts of the world and they will be certainly more honest and sincere in their disinterested beliefs than the present fold that often exploit him to serve selfish interests; and Wardha, instead of being a hotbed of conflicting politics, would be the headquarters of a world-famous Math, a place of pilgimage for true and sincere Gandhian disciples.

That position will be advantageous to both; it will free the Congress from the present paralysing Gandhian sway, and again make it both political and democratic, and it will also purge Gandhism of the degenerating influence of impure, polluting and poisonous politics. Once that is achieved, and both Congress and Gandhiji are mutually absolved, and are completely freed from each other, political solution on more practical and realistic lines will be easier ,and it will also pave the way for further progress, both in political and moral and spiritual fields. The present unnatural admixture of politics and spiritualism results in a polluted mixture, that is neither practical politics nor pure spiritual religion.

* * * *

Maulana Saheb, the president, is eminently fitted to take up the responsibility and is quite capable of managing and controlling the organisation, even without the advice or guidance of Gandhiji. If freed from the Gandhian spell and allowed to act on his own initiative, we will discover him to be the most practical, realistic, patriotic and, above all, level-headed politician. With his clear vision and sound common sense, he will at once perceive that apart from the dread, real or imaginary, of Nazi invasion, the present international situation affords three great opportunities for the country; industrial development and expansion, mass military, naval and aerial training and recruitment for the youth, and real and substantial political advance. With his most amiable disposition and rich Islamic culture, he may even bring round his old friend Mr. Mohammedali Jinnah, to a common pursuit of these great achievements.

For Mr. Jinnah's complaint against the present Congress is, that under a false guise and assumed pretence of Democracy, patriotism, truth and non-violence, and by exploiting a great personality, self-aggrandising and self-seeking group power politics reigns supreme, so that outside that group and inner circle, which happens to be of a majority community, others, including Muslims and minorities, have no chance. That grievance is bound to disappear with the removal of the exploiting agency, and the restoration of genuine democracy, with real and effectual safeguards, resulting in automatic crumbling of the selfish group power.

* * * *

Thus the proposal seems to be attractive, at least on paper, and if Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, and his friends could prevail upon the Old Saint, to abdicate the den of designing politicians, and admit to 'Segaon Math' only non-political, truly religious and sincere believers in his creed, then we can predict that this apparently insignificant Bombay Conference will introduce a new page in political history of the country and as such will be gratefully acknowledged by the present and remembered by the future generation.

We have had enough experiments for the last twenty years in truth and non-violence and such other mirage, let us all now seriously and earnestly begin the real practical work for the attainment of our ultimate political goal of Swaraj.

RUSSO-YUGOSLAV 'ENTENTE'

Declaration To Be Made Along With Signing Of Berlin-Belgrade Pact

NEW YORK, March 10

Yugoslavia and Russia are expected to issue a joint declaration of friendship, simultaneously with the signature of the Yugoslav-German Non-Aggression Pact reports the Belgrade correspondent of the 'New York Times" quoting circles close to the Yugoslav Government.

The Pact with Germany will be signed on Tuesday in Berlin and the Belgrade-Moscow Declaration will be released in Belgrade together with the news from Berlin, states the correspondent.

The declaration, he adds, has been held in abeyance for "the proper moment."—Reuter.

Smti. Manibahen Parekh Released

POONA, March 10.

Smti. Manibahen Parekh of Ghatkopar was released to-day from Yeravda Jail on completing her sentence.

Reuter's Editor-in-Chief Resigns

LONDON, March 10

Mr. Bernard Rickatson Hatt, Reuter's Editor-in-Chief, has resigned in order to take up another post.

Mr. Randall N Neale, Reuter's Chief of Editorial Staff and formerly Chief of Reuter's Paris Bureau, has been appointed Deputy Editor-in-Chief.—Reuter

Melbourne Talks On Br. Defence Plans In Pacific

MELBOURNE, March 10

British Defence measures in the Pacific and other war developments were discussed when Staff talks between Australia and New Zealand began here today (Monday).

Commodore W. H. Parry who commanded cruiser "Achilles" in the River Plate battle with the "Grafspee" was one of the New Zealand delegates.—Reuter

Limited Scope Of The 'Taj' Conference

(Continued from page 1)

which would enable India to defend herself in the present and future wars it is understood, will emphasise at the Conference.

DEFENCE MEASURES

The conference it is expected will also put forward tentative proposals regarding militarisation, having in view the immense manpower and resources of India. Home Guards, citizen armies and similar organisations, staffed and officered by Indians, form part of the proposals. "India First" will be the slogan.

DOMINION STATUS

The reconstruction of the centre the conveners wish, is to be ushered in a suitable atmosphere by His Majesty's Government making a declaration that within one year of the termination of the war, India will attain the same constitutional status as the self-governing Dominions like Australia and Canada.

PARLEYS AT TAJ MAHAL

The leaders will have informal discussions on Thursday. They will meet "in camera" at 11 a.m. at the Taj Mahal Hotel. The conference on Friday will be open to the press and deliberations will commence at 11 a.m. at the Princes' Room at the Taj.

Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru who is to preside over the conference will arrive in Bombay on Thursday morning.

The following have accepted the invitation to attend the conference.:—

Sir Nripendranath Sircar, Sir Jogendra Sing, Kunwar Sir Maharajsing, the Maharaja of Parlakimedi, Dr. B. R. Ambedkar, Mr. G. A. Natesan, Sir Kailasnath Haksar, Mr. Srinivasan, Editor of "Hindu", Raja Maheswar Dayal Seth, Mahrajadhiraja of Burdwan, Sir Manmathanath Mukherji, Dr. Shyama Prasad Mukherji, Sir Purushottamdas Thakurdas, Mr. V. N. Chandavarkar, Dr. R. P. Paranjpye, Pandit Hridayanath Kunzru, Mr. B. Shivarao, Sir Cowasji Jehangir, Sir Chimanlal Setalvad, Sir Jwalaprasad Srivastava, Mr. N. C. Kelkar, Mr. T. T. Krishnamachari and Mr. V. D. Savarkar.

Raja Narendranath, Sir P. S. Sivaswami Iyer, Sir C. Y. Chintamani, Sir M. Visweswaraya, Raja Daljitsingh, the Maharaja of Darbhanga and the Rt. Hon. Srinivasa Sastry have lent their support to the conference while expressing inability to attend.

Congress "Appeasement" Policy Condemned

Hindu Sabha Leaders On What Led To Muslims' Demand Of Pakistan

Strong condemnation of the Pakistan scheme as a betrayal of the best interests of the country, was voiced by speakers at a public meeting held under the auspices of the Hindu Mahasabha, at Samarth Vyayam Mandir, Dadar, on Monday night.

The opinion was expressed that the attitude of "appeasement" adopted by the Indian National Congress, towards the Muslims had put Mr. Jinnah in a position where he could threaten civil war if the demand for Pakistan was not conceded.

The meeting was presided over by Dr. B. S. Moonje and was addressed by Mr. B. G. Khaparde, Dr. Varadarajulu Naidu, Dr. Shyma Prasad Mukherji and others.

Mr. Khaparde in the course of his speech criticised the programme and policy of the Congress. The result of Gandhiji's generosity in giving the Muslims a blank cheque was that they had adopted an impossible position. Congress was of the view that communal representation cut at the roots of nationalism in India and yet they had adopted an attitude of neutrality in regard to the Communal award. By this policy, he thought that the Congress had forfeited all right to play a dominant role in the political life of the country.

This policy had benefited Britain and had benefited the Muslims also; but certainly not the Hindus. Therefore, the Hindu Mahasabha wanted to pursue a policy which was conducive to the welfare of the Hindus and would give them the reins of power.

Dr. Varadarajulu Naidu said that during the last quarter of a century there had been but one or two opportunities when the Congress could have made a bold bid for attaining complete Independence. One such opportunity came when the present war began. If the Congress had taken a bold stand then, they might have achieved great success but the Congress was afraid of Muslim opposition.

FEAR OF MOGHUL RAJ

He thought that Muslim politicians wanted to make use of the opportunity afforded by the fortunes of war to establish Moghul Raj in India. On the other hand the Hindus were anxious that Britain should win in the war so that India might have a peaceful evolution towards Freedom.

In his view, the greatest danger to the freedom of India came from the demand for a separate Muslim state with liberty to federate with other Muslim states. This would mean that there would be one Muslim federation from Bengal to Turkey.

He also felt that the Communist sympathies of certain section of Congressmen had frightened the Indian princes who were at first inclined to be friendly with the Congress. He thought that although some of the rulers of the State were not good princes they were the remnants of the Hindu National movement which had sprung up in this country in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries.

He appealed to the Hindus to give their attitude of defeatism and utilise the opportunity provided by the war to acquire military training.

Dr. Shyamprasad Mukherji traced the various steps in the development of what he called the "appeasement policy" of the Congress, till it had been faced with the demand for a separate Muslim state. The Congress had not made a vigorous move even to combat the Pakistan scheme. He thought that the answer to that move must come from the Hindu Mahasabha. They should strongly assert that no provision derogatory to the national integrity of India would be allowed to be incorporated into the future constitution of India and that if anybody wanted Pakistan they should be prepared to go out of India.

Pope's Good Services

Vatican's Help For Information About Indians In Europe

KARACHI, March 10

His Holiness the Pope is helping to solve the problem of Indians, who are anxious to know the fate of their relations in enemy countries. Every Tuesday evening the Vatican radio has undertaken to give a half hour broadcast to India on subjects of interest to Indians such as the whereabouts of their kinsmen in Europe.

Recently the Pope's Apostolic Delegate the Pope's representative in India, provided certain residents of Hyderabad (Sind, through the Roman Catholic Chaplain information regarding three of their relatives in Europe.

The Roman Catholic Church authorities express the hope that all Indians interested, irrespective of caste or creed, will avail themselves of the Holy Father's offer by establishing contact without obligation, with the nearest Roman Catholic Church. —A. P.

Khaksar Leaders To Meet

LAHORE, March 10.

A meeting of Khaksar leaders from all over India has been summoned at Aligarh to consider it is understood the general situation and devise ways and means to revitalise the movement.—A. P.

Afridi "Jirga's" War Help

PESHAWAR, March 10.

A "communique" states:—

At a full "jirga" of Afridis at Jamrud, H. E. the Governor of the North-West Frontier Province was publicly presented with a sum of Rs. 10,000 for the North-West Frontier Province Aircraft Fund on behalf of all the tribes and sections of Afridis.—United Press.

N. N. Sircar For Bombay

CALCUTTA, March 10.

Sir N. N. Sircar, ex-Law Member to the Government of India, left to-night for Bombay to attend the Leaders' Conference to be held there on March 13 and 14.—A. P.

Sir T. B. Sapru

ALLAHABAD, March 10.

The Rt. Hon. Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru returned to Allahabad today from Calcutta. He will be leaving for Bombay on March 12 to preside over the Leaders' Conference there on March 13 and 14.—A. P.

Jawahar's Autobiography

Very Favourable Reception To American Edition

LUCKNOW, March 10

The American edition of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru's autobiography was published on February 20.

A cable received from Mrs. John Gunther states that it had a very favourable reception from American public.

According to reports received from John Day & Co., the publishers, the newspapers' reviews on the book were magnificent. —United Press.

Abdul Gaffar Khan Back At Peshawar

PESHAWAR, March 10.

Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan returned to Peshawar this morning after addressing the Anti-Communal Conference held at Lahore yesterday. He met Dr. Khan Sahib and thereafter proceeded to his village, where he will open a Satyagraha training camp for Khudai-Khidmatgars to-morrow. —United Press.

MAHARAJAPURAM'S RECITAL

It was 'Bhupati' standard that Maharajapuram Viswanthan and party maintained at their recital on Sunday under the auspices of the S. I. Sangeet Sabha. The broad decorative style in Kambhoji the unusual angle of approach in 'Dhanyasi' and the deep curvatures in 'Mukhari' spoke of superb stylisation reminiscent of the days of old masters. But 'Kalyani' was 'piece de resistance' of the day. In this, the vocalist under the inspiring lead of the violinist, metaphorically 'ran away with his bow' and displayed a rare originality and fine showmanship which were encored. Rajamanikkam, the state Vidwan of Travancore accompanied the vocalist in violin and along with Kothandarama Iyer, in 'mridang' displayed rare talents in teamwork and orchestration. In this 'happy family' combine, a vocal flaw or jarring note was totally submerged in a programme lasting over four hours. These three men of Kumbakonam form an invulnerable combine in Karnataki music world and it is not easy to shake off their influence. An address of welcome in poetry was given to them before the conclusion of the programme.

K. A. G.

Training Of U.T.C. Men For Commissions

C.-in-C. Says No Radical Change Is Possible During War

NEW DELHI, March 10.

On the assurance by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in the Council of State that he would give effect to the spirit of the resolution, Pandit Hridayanath Kunzru withdrew his resolution recommending that the University Training Corps in India should be trained and utilised like officers of the Training Corps at British Universities.

His Excellency stated that he had already issued instructions for reviewing and improving the training of University Training Corps. His Excellency declared that he was considering the question of certificates to help holders to apply for examinations to enter military schools.—United Press.

NEW DELHI, March 10

A resolution asking Government to withdraw their orders "1. restricting the number of candidates appearing for the I.C.S. Examination in India and 2. fixing the provincial quotas" was moved today in the Council of State by Mr V. V. Kalikar.

Mr. Kalikar asked for the reason for the reintroduction of this new system of recruitment to the Service which was tried some time ago and later abandoned. The quotas for the various provinces had been fixed arbitrarily. In no country in the world, not even in England, were such quotas fixed. If the new system proposed by Government was introduced he was sure that a new class distinction would be introduced in the I.C.S. cadre, because those who had joined the Service as the result of an open competitive examination would look down upon those joining under the new system Therefore, there was danger of the efficiency of the service being impaired.

ANOTHER DANGER

Mr. Kalikar saw another danger in the proposed scheme. He said that if five or six years later, as the result of this scheme, the efficiency of the service was impaired, the British reactionaries, who were always attempting to block India's progress, would argue that since good Indian candidates were not available the ratio of the British in the service should be increased.

PLEA FOR OPEN COMPETITION

Mr. P. N. Sapru supporting the resolution asked Government whether universities or other public bodies had been consulted before issuing the orders. The speaker was sure that the universities had not been consulted.

He did not understand also how the provincial quotas were fixed. Why for example was the presidency of Bombay assigned a quota of 2 and the Punjab 48. He concluded by emphasising that open competition was the best form of filling vacancies in the services.

Lala Ramsarandas insisted upon the best men being taken into the services. The time had come, he said, when communalism in the services should disappear. When they wanted the best men in the services they must not introduce quota system.

Sir Mohammed Yakub welcomed the change of attitude the sponser of the resolution had exhibited towards the members of the Indian Civil Service. "It has been a fashion to attribute to that service all the ills of India."

Sir Mohammed asserted that no body wanted to lower the efficiency of Indian Civil Service or the substitution of competition by nomination. At the same time, the Council know what a waste of money and energy it had been to permit thoroughly unsuited candidates to offer themselves for the I.C.S. Examination.

Sir Ramuni Menon and Sir A. P. Patro also spoke.—A. P.

Home Secretary Explains

Mr. E. Conran Smith Home Secretary, welcomed the debate and said that it had provided an opportunity for the Government to remove certain apprehensions from the public mind. The Home Secretary explained that the difficulties were felt by the Public Service Commission and it was the Public Service Commission which had brought the matter to the notice of the Government.

WASTE OF TIME & MONEY

Proceeding the Home Secretary said that one set of difficulties were "mechanical" and consisted in examining a growing number of candidates every year. "If the entry to examination were to remain unchecked, Government would have to build additional accommodation to hold examinations." The other consideration was whether they were right in permitting large number of unsuitable candidates to waste their time and money, apart from their wasting the time of the examiners and of the Public Service Commission. It would therefore be recognised that there were difficulties and they were real difficulties.

IN DEFENCE OF QUOTAS

Referring to fixation of quotas Mr. Conran-Smith said that they were fixed on the basis of population of a province, its graduate population and the actual number of candidates, who had appeared for the Indian Civil Service examination in the past. The Home Secretary denied that fixation of quotas would lead to provincialisation.

Pt. Kunzru compared the quotas assigned to the Punjab and to Bengal and Madras and pleaded for increase in the quotas of the two presidencies.

Mr. Kalikar replying to the debate said that he would prefer two examinations being held—the first in the Provinces and the second at the Centre, the latter being the regular I. C. S. examination.

Mr. Conran Smith informed Mr. Kalikar that Government had already explored all alternatives to their scheme. The one that he had suggested for the holding of an examination in the provinces was also considered. The objection to that alternative was that there would have been no uniformity in the examinations.

Mr. Conran Smith informed the mover of the resolution that all Provincial Governments were consulted with regard to quotas.

EXPERIMENT FOR A YEAR

Mr. Conran Smith concluded by saying: "The honourable members are genuinely apprehensive about the merits of this scheme. I am prepared, if it satisfies them, to give an assurance that Government will review the position, after an experiment for one year, with the intention of seeing how far the scheme has worked satisfactorily."

Satisfied with this assurance, Mr. Kalikar withdrew the resolution.

U. T. C. MEN AS OFFICERS

Pandit Kunzru next moved a resolution recommending that the University Training Corps in India be trained and utilised like the Officers Training Corps at the British Universities.

He said that the Central purpose of his resolution was to ask that the training of members of the U. T. C. should not be limited to that given to the rank and file. Advantage should be taken of their education to fit them for the performance of more responsible duties.

He admitted that since the war broke out, some changes had been made in the conditions prevailing in the U. T. C.'s some emergency commissions had been granted and the duration of training had been extended to six months. What he wanted however was that a certain number of cadets should be chosen from the U. T. C.'s and sent to Mhow for training as officers. When normal conditions returned, the same thing could be done in regard to admission into the Indian Military Academy.

C.-IN-C.'s REPLY.

Sir Claud Auchinleck, Commander-in-Chief, replying to the debate announced that he had issued instructions for reviewing and improving the syllabus of the U. T. C. and this work was in hand. He was also considering introducing the system of certificates for efficiency, which might shorten the period of training taken by a cadet to get his commission.

His Excellency said that he would deal with the spirit and not with the letter of the resolution. Furthermore, he did not want to give any undertaking which he might not be able to carry out. It was wartime and therefore he was not concerned, for the present, with the conditions existing before the war. At present, in the United Kingdom officers were obtained from Officers Cadet Training Units. The same conditions prevailed in this country, where officers were trained at Mhow, Dehradun and other places.

Proceeding the Commander-in-Chief said that the times were urgent, and their main and only task to-day was to win the war. "If we can combine our ideas to this end, I can assure you that we will be very happy." The Commander-in-Chief said that he wanted to get the right kind of candidates with requisite qualifications for the officer class. He would be very glad if he could obtain such candidates from the U. T. C. Even before the war, the fact that a candidate had undergone training at a U. T. C. was given due weight by the selection committees.

General Auchinleck said that he would not give a similar undertaking to provide equipment for the U. T. C. As was very well known, the Empire as a whole was making every effort to make up for a shortage of equipment, and the first call on this equipment must lie with those who were being trained for service at the front. This was unavoidable, but necessary. Any modernisation of the system of training at the U. T. C. at the present moment would mean their providing additional instructors and equipment, both of which were required for more urgent work elsewhere.

The Commander-in-Chief further said that he would not make any radical change in the system of recruitment of training of officers during the war. The system they had to-day was the best one.

The resolution was withdrawn, and the Council adjourned till to-morrow.—A. P.

The Half-Column By "Dim"

Gentleman from.....Road says it's dangerous to walk out at nights because of the blackmail. What can you do with a guy like that?

My foreign gentleman has been equally prolific in his output of new English words. He was late at a party a few days ago and so I asked him what happened. "I went to the clinic," he said. "What for?" "My friend, he had an apparition." It turns out to be appendicitis.

Italian gentleman in Soho, before the war sat down at a table and the following conversation ensued between him and the waiter. Italian Gent: "F-U-N-E-M-N-X". Waiter: "V-F-M-N-X." Italian Gent: "O-K-M-N-X." Waiter: "I-N-V-U." (with acknowledgments to a contributor).

I met a fair visitor to Bombay who asked me: "Are you what one calls a pillar of society." "No ma'am," I had to reply, "I am no pillar of society. I'm just the half-column of the 'Chronicle'."

HOUSE-TO-HOUSE

Satyagraha Should Not Become Picketing

Mahatma Says Don't Bring People From Districts To Court Arrest In City

MADRAS, March 10.

Mahatma Gandhi has issued instructions to the Andhra and the Tamil Nadu Provincial Congress Committees not to bring persons from districts for the purpose of offering Satyagraha in the city of Madras.

It Is Not Picketing

He has also instructed that the house-to-house Satyagraha Satyagraha should in no way take the form of picketing and that Satyagrahis should not enter houses, where they would be unwelcome.—A.P.

TWO CONGRESS WORKERS ARRESTED

R. R. Somaya And I. Qureshi Taken To Thana

BOMBAY, Monday

Mr. Rampratap R. Somaya and Mr. Ibrahim Qureshi Congress workers of Bombay who had been selected by the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee for offering Satyagraha this evening, were arrested in the early hours of this morning and taken to Thana for detention.

The next batch of Satyagrahis from Bombay includes Mr. Sarjuprasad Banka, member of the "C" Ward Congress Committee and Mr. B. G. Karekar, a Congress worker in "F" Ward. They propose to offer Satyagraha on Wednesday.

In Gujarat

Journalist Arrested

AHMEDABAD, March 10

Mr. Krishnalal Shah, reporter of "Sandesh" daily who was to offer Satyagraha in the city today was arrested early in the morning from his residence under Rule 129 of the Defence of India Rules.—A. P.

SHAHPUR CONGRESS COMMITTEE'S SECRETARY ARRESTED.

(From Our Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, March 10.

Sjt. Krisnalal Shah, first journalist of Gujarat and Secretary of the Shahpur Congress Committee was arrested, early this morning, under Rule 129, Defence of India Act, and was taken to Sabarmati Jail.

Brisk preparations are being made in Gujarat to observe the Dandi March Day (on 12th March) prominent Congress workers are to offer Satyagraha individually on the same day. The Gujarat Provincial Congress Committee has given instructions to All-Congress Committees to observe the Dandi March Day duly by sending workers to jail.

Convictions In Kaira District

(From Our Correspondent).

NADIAD: March 9.

Shreemati Lalitaben, a prominent woman worker of Kapadwanj, Kaira District, was arrested yesterday for anti-war slogans and was sentenced to one day's simple imprisonment and Rs. 200 fine, in default to three months' more.

Mr. Jayantilal Patel, who offered Satyagraha at Dhundhakuva of Borsad Taluka, was sentenced as above.

Hunt For "Red" Literature In Calcutta

CALCUTTA, March 10.

The special branch of the Calcutta police searched a number of houses in the City this morning for prejudicial and Communist literature and took about half-a-dozen young men to the special branch headquarters for examination.—A. P.

Mr. S. N. Angadi, B.A., LL.B., pleader, Belgaum, ex-Rao Bahadur and President of the District Local Board, who offered Satyagraha at Sampgaon recently and was sentenced to six months' simple imprisonment.

In Tamil Nad:

MADRAS, March 10.

Five Satyagrahis were convicted to-day by the Chief Presidency Magistrate under the Defence of India Rulies for shouting anti-war slogans in different parts of the city.

Mr. K. Kuttiappa Mudaliar was sentenced to-day to six months' R. I.

Mr. K. G. Keshavelu Naidu, Secretary Nammalwarpet Congress Sabha and Mr. Hariram Chetty a member of the Azad National Youth League, were sentenced each to one month R. I.—A. P.

(Continued from Col. 7)

with his own internal lines of communication.

When, added to this, we realise that, here again the Italian possesses numerical superiority, the attack which has driven him back through Eritrea to the defences of Keren can be fully appreciated.

I will not at this stage say more, but I would like to pay a tribute to the air forces who have been operating with our troops in this campaign.

The campaign in North Africa can well be described as one of the greatest co-operative enterprises of the forces of the Commonwealth.

Indian and British troops cracked the morale of Marshal Graziani's forces at Sidi Barrani. British and Dominion troops have swept the Italians from Eastern Libya. That splendid corps, the Sudan defence Force, have led the van of the British and Indian assault on Eritrea, while South African forces have swept the Italians north from Kenya and have already captured the capital of Italian Somaliland.

INDIAN TROOPS ARE ALSO, I AM PROUD TO STATE, GIVING INVALUABLE SUPPORT TO THE HEROIC ACTIVITIES OF THE PATRIOT FORCES OF ABYSSINIA, WHICH ARE NOW HARASSING THE ENEMY IN THE HEART OF THAT COUNTRY.

INDIAN TROOPS' GLORIOUS DEEDS:

Shattered Morale Of Graziani's Forces

C.-In-C. On Magnificent Role Of Indians In Destroying Italian Aggression

NEW DELHI, March 10.

In the Council of State this morning in a written reply to a question by Raja Yuvaraj Buttasingh in regard to the prominent part played by Indian troops in Africa the Commander-in-Chief stated:

I welcome the opportunity afforded me by the Honourable Member to pay a personal tribute on the floor of this House to the magnificent part troops from India have played in destroying the threat of Italian aggression in and from North Africa.

Brigades and divisions comprising both British and Indian troops sent from this country, some of them as far back as the summer of 1939, have shown and continue to show a quality of training and fighting spirit second to none.

For many months these troops had to fill a role involving waiting on the defensive in anything but comfortable conditions on the hot desert plains of Western Egypt and the Sudan.

They faced an enemy immensely superior in numbers and possessed at that time of overwhelming superiority in the air. In conditions far from inspiring, our troops never flagged in their zeal, and, as more and more equipment of the most modern type was supplied to them, they trained day after day with a remarkable will and cheerfulness.

The result is already history. When the time came, General Sir Archibald Wavell was able, despite the numerical superiority of the enemy, to take the initiative with confidence and to turn defence into attack.

HISTORY MADE

The North African campaign will go down to history as one of the greatest achievements of the armies of the Commonwealth. British and Indian troops had the honour of dealing the initial blow which shattered the Italian threat to Egypt.

When these troops under the command of Lieutenant-General Wilson made that swift sweep forward from Mersa Matruh in the early days of December the Italian morale in north Africa was unshaken. The forward troops of Marshal Graziani's army were encamped in force in and around Sidi Barrani, waiting the moment to launch an attack.

Suddenly, in one of the most carefully planned battles of all time, they found themselves overwhelmed in less than 48 hours. It must, I think, be recognised that against a stouter enemy the almost miraculous perfection of what is now known as "the battle of Sidi Barrani" might have been less overwhelming. Nevertheless it was the surprise achieved which was the main factor in that victory, and that surprise could only be gained and exploited by troops who knew their business down to the last man.

After a short, well earned rest, many of the units from India who had played so decisive a part at Sidi Barrani were rapidly transferred to the south, where their experience on the North West Frontier of this country would be of special value. This experience was peculiar to them. Their appearance in the Sudan was the signal for a general onslaught on Italian East Africa.

PDOUD OF TROOPS.

When I broadcast shortly after my arrival in India a few weeks ago, I quoted a warm message of congratulation from General Wavell on the wonderful performance of Indian troops in what he described as "the most brilliant pursuit of the Italians from Kassala to Keren."

I have lately received from him the following confirmation of that message—"As detailed information of fighting in Eritrea reaches me, it confirms the magnificent performance of Indian troops at Agordat, Barentu and Keren. India may well be proud of these fine troops."

At Keren, the Italians have concentrated the cream of their East African Army in an attempt to stave off collapse.

Details of the part played by troops from this country in the swift drive which took our forces from the vicinity of Kassala to the precipitous and strongly fortified heights around Keren have been published in a series of press notes as fast as they have become available here.

The story as it unfolds fully justifies the warm praise General Wavell has accorded our soldiers. The many acts of individual gallantry and determination by Indian troops of all classes are too numerous for me to mention here, and it would be invidious to select any particular one.

Suffice it to say this, we all know in India how in innospitable country with few communications, like the trible areas of our North West Frontier, bold tribesmen armed only with rifles can and do give considerable trouble to better armed troops.

It does not require much imagination, therefore, to visualise the difficulties of overcoming an enemy fully equipped with all modern weapons of war and firmly established in mountain fastnesses

(Continued in Col. 5)

1053 Staybrite steel case..Rs. 95
1055 9-ct. solid gold.... Rs 185
1058 9-ct. gold and Staybrite back..Rs. 172
1057 18-ct. solid gold.....Rs. 290

Every successful man agrees that a day holds too few hours to satisfy his need for time. He wears a watch to help him ration the day. He buys a Zenith because he judges this smart aristocrat of watches to be the most accurate timekeeper he can own.

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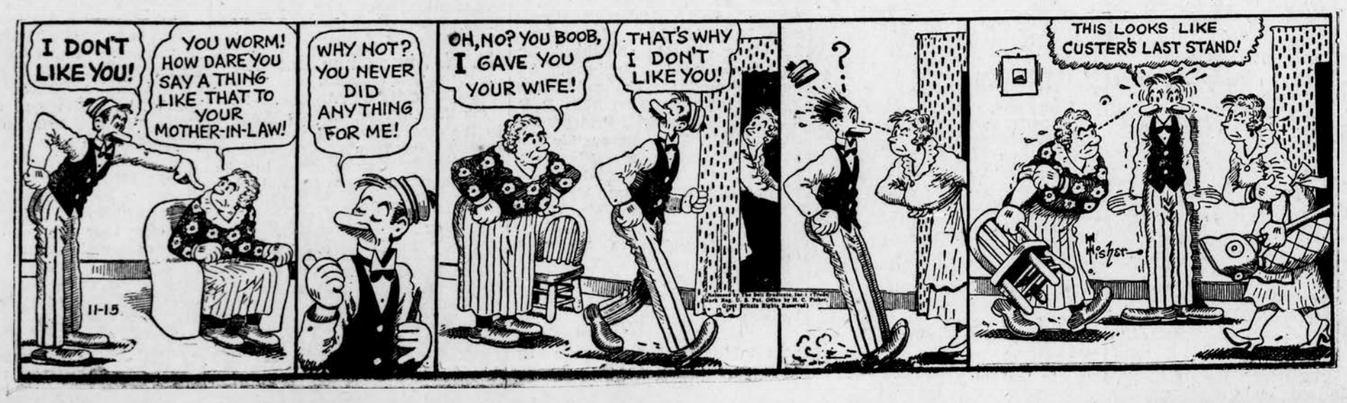
For adjustment and repair of any type of watch or clock you cannot do better than utilise Favre-Leuba service. Skilled Swiss master-craftsmen supervise every job passing through the repairs department.

MUTT AND JEFF—Custer's Last Stand Was a Knitting Circle Compared to This Bowl of Tripe By BUD FISHER


I DON'T LIKE YOU!
YOU WORM! HOW DARE YOU SAY A THING LIKE THAT TO YOUR MOTHER-IN-LAW!
WHY NOT? YOU NEVER DID ANYTHING FOR ME!
OH, NO? YOU BOOB, I GAVE YOU YOUR WIFE!
THAT'S WHY I DON'T LIKE YOU!
?
THIS LOOKS LIKE CUSTER'S LAST STAND!
11-15

RANJI TROPHY

Maharashtra Retains Championship

Defeats Madras By 6 Wkts.: Sohoni's Century Innings

Madras (1st Innings)	145
Maharashtra (1st Innings)	284
Madras (2nd Innings)	347
Maharashtra (2nd Innings) for 4 wkts.....	210

MADRAS, March 10.

Maharashtra beat Madras by six wickets to-day in the final of the Cricket Championship of India and thus retains the Ranji Trophy for the second year in succession. The match finished shortly after Lunch had been taken.

The feature of to-day's game was Sohoni's century. He was not out on Sunday with 28. His innings closed to-day with 104 to his credit.

THE LAST PHASE

There were scarcely a hundred spectators when the Ranji Trophy final entered on its final day. Sohoni and Bhajekar resumed the Maharashtra second innings to the bowling of Ramsingh and Venkatesan. Sohoni was again shaky against the spin bowling but he hit Ramsingh once hard to the square leg boundary. The ball was popping up unexpectedly sometimes. With a fine drive to the leg boundary off Venkatesan, Sohoni reached his half century, made in exactly an hour. At 77 Krishna Rao displaced Ramsingh at the pavilion end and the latter went on vice Venkatesan at the other end. The change was at once successful. Ramsingh bowling Bhajekar with well-flighted ball (90-1-26). Bhajekar had remained at the wicket for one and half hours and had given Sohoni invaluable help in putting up 90 for the first wicket.

CENTURY HOISTED

Nimbalkar now came in and got a four with an uppish cut off Krishna Rao and with a cover drive for one off the same bowler he hoisted the 100 of the innings after only 80 minutes of play. Nimbalkar's next four was a splendid drive to the long off boundary off Ramsingh. At noon Maharashtra had made 125 for one wicket.

Rangachari then met with success almost immediately he came on, Nimbalkar being caught behind the stumps (129-2-21). The Maharashtra skipper now joined Sohoni. Law missed an easy stumping chance when Deodhar had stepped out of the crease to play Venkatasan and was beaten by the spin. Some well-judged running between the wickets was now witnessed. Glancing Rangachari to leg for three, Sohoni entered the eighties. Deodhar swept Venkatesan to the square leg boundary for a four in his characteristic style. Sohoni reached his hundred in irresistible style. Johnstone took off Ramsingh and put on Parthasarathi at the pavilion end at 174. With a strong on drive for four off the new bowler.

SOHONI'S CENTURY

Sohoni completed his century after having been at the wicket for 160 minutes. He had so far hit only five fours, but had employed a great variety of strokes.

Soon after lunch Sohoni's great innings came to an end. He edged a ball from Ramsingh into Johnstone's hands at first slip. Sohoni had hit six fours. With this innings Sohoni joined the select band of cricketers who have scored 1,000 runs in Ranji Trophy matches.

Hazare joined his captain. The fourth Maharashtra wicket fell at 203, Deodhar being given out l.b.w. to Ramsingh.

Jadhav came in and the winning hit was a lovely square cut for four by Hazare off Ramsingh. Maharashtra thus won by six wickets.

The following are the scores:

Madras (1st innings)	145
Maharashtra (1st innings)	284

MADRAS (Second Innings)

C. J. Johnstone, c Gokhale b Sarawate	49
J. A. G. C. Law, c Naidu, b Sarawate	33
V. N. Madhava Rao, (run out)	34
A. G. Ramsingh, c Bhajekar, b Jadhav	71
Ren Nailer, c Sohoni, b Sarawate	54
C. Ramaswami, c Substitute, b Hazare	1
M. J. Gopalan, c Deodhar, b Sarawate	43
G. Parthasarathi (not out) ..	18
N. J. Venkatesan, c Naidu, b Sarawate	10
B. S. Krishna Rao, b Hazare	2
C. R. Rangachari, b Sarawate	0
Extras	32
Total	347

MAHARASHTRA (Second Innings)

Bhajekar, b Ramsingh	23
Sohoni, c Johnstone, b Ramsingh	104
Nimbalkar, b Johnstone	21
Deodhar, l.b.w., b Ramsingh ...	32
Hazare, not out	6
Jadhav, not out	2
Extras	19
Total (for 4 wkts.) ...	210

Fall of wickets: 90 for 1, 129 for 2, 194 for 3 and 4 for 203.

BOWLING ANALYSIS:

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Gopalan	2	0	8	0
Rangachari	8	0	33	1
Ramsingh	21.1	6	54	3
Venkatesan	22	5	49	0
Krishna Rao,	14	3	39	0
Parthasarathi	2	0	8	0

—A. P.

DULEEPSINHJI'S TRIBUTE TO MAHARASHTRA

MADRAS, March 10.

At the conclusion of the match before a large gathering assembled before the pavilion, Mr. K. S. Ranga Rao in a brief speech asked Rajkumar Duleepsinhji to present the Trophy to the winners.

Handing over the trophy to Prof. Deodhar, Rajkumar Duleepsinhji expressed his gratitude for being given this opportunity to present the Trophy. No greater honour than being called upon to present the Trophy named after his uncle, he said, could be thought of for a member of his family. Rajkumar Duleepsinhji declared that he and his wife would long remember the happy time they spent in Madras.

Referring to the match, he said that every minute of it was important and exciting. He declared that Maharashtra's six-wickets victory, as represented by the score card, was not a correct indication of the game, as it was a far closer affair. He also congratulated the Madras and Maharashtra teams on their excellent performance in this match.

Rajkumar Duleepsinhji was of the opinion that the Ranji Trophy Tournament had done a great deal for the improvement of cricket in India as but for these matches a number of promising players who were now in the limelight would not have had any opportunity to exhibit their skill.

CLOSEST FIGHT

Prof. Deodhar, skipper of the winning team, paid a tribute to the spin bowlers of Madras, who he hoped would find places in future All-India teams. Venkatesan, he said, had succeeded in pinning down the best Maharashtra batsman. Madras had given them the closest fight so far in Ranji Trophy matches.

Mr. C. P. Johnstone, the Madras Captain, declared that the better side had won and called for three cheers for Duleepsinhji and for the Maharashtra team, to which the gathering lustily responded.—

Mr. K. S. Ranga Rao said:—"Eighteen out of 22 member associations entered for the Inter-Provincial Championship this year. In the semi-finals, Maharashtra beat Northern India at Poona and Madras beat United Provinces at Madras. Incidentally it is very necessary that a definite rule should be laid down by the Board for the venue of semi-finals, and the final. There should be a definite provision for these matches to be played alternatively in the different zones".

Referring to foreign tours he said:—"It is a matter of intense regret that due to the war, exchange of visits with any foreign country has been made impossible. I was hoping that at least, nearer home it would be possible to arrange a return visit to Ceylon but unfortunately the Ceylon Association has written to say that early next year alone would be suitable to them."

The final which we have witnessed these four days has been a financial success beyond expectation.

MAHARASHTRA TEAM ENTERTAINED

MADRAS, March 9.

The Madras Cricket Association entertained the Maharashtra cricket team at an enjoyable dinner on the Madras Cricket Club lawn. Nearly hundred guests including Prince Duleepsinhji and several sports enthusiasts, apart from the players of the two teams taking part in the Ranji Trophy final attended.

Mr. C. P. Johnstone, Vice-President of the Madras Cricket Association, speaking after the dinner, thanked the Maharashtra team for agreeing to come down to Madras to play the final, without raising any objection and said that their visit had been of great value to local cricket. He declared that from what he had seen of them the team contained several Test match players of the future and he complimented Prof. Deodhar in having got together such a fine team. Welcoming Prince Duleepsinhji Mr. Johnstone said no more popular cricketer had ever played in England.

Mr. R. D. Denniston, President of the Madras Cricket Club said that he had not met a more delightful side than the Maharashtra cricketers. He added that he considered it a great pleasure to welcome such an illustrious visitor as Duleepsinhji in their midst.

Mr. K. S. Ranga Rao, Secretary of the Madras Cricket Association and of the Board of Control for Cricket in India, referred to the great good done by the Ranji Trophy tournament in cementing all castes and races together.

Prof. Deodhar, the Maharastra Captain, thanking the Madras Cricket Association for their great hospitality, declared that the match had been a very pleasant one played in the right sporting spirit. He dwelt on the importance of the inter-provincial cricket championship in unearthing young and fresh talent.

Mr. A. F. S. Talayarkhan strongly pleaded for non-communal cricket and said that such sport would benefit the country much more than politics. He added that Madras had achieved a very creditable feat in disposing of the Maharastra side for only 284 runs.—A. P.

NEW WORLD RECORD

Great Achievement At Madison Square Gardens

NEW YORK: March 9.

At the Indoor Sports Meeting held at Madison Square Gardens during the week-end a number of World Indoor records were bettered.

In the 16-pound Hammer Throw Al. Bozas threw 56 ft. 2 7/8 inches, beating the official record of 55 ft. 8 3/4 inches. He however, failed to beat his own record of 56 ft. 6 inches, the distance he threw the hammer on March 1, which has not yet been notified.

Earl Meadows cleared 14 ft. 7 1/4 inches in the Pole Vault adding an inch to the old record put up by Cornelius Warmerdam.

In the 600 yards John Borican won in 70-1/5 seconds, beat J. B Herbert's timing of 70 4/5 seconds.—Reuter.

Table Tennis

Entries for the Open Table Tennis Tournament at the Tardeo Sports Club will close on March 12 at 5 p.m. The drawing will take place the same evening.

"HOLI" RACING

Handicaps For Thursday

The following are the handicaps for the Second Day of the Bombay Spring Meeting to be run at Mahaluxmi on March 13:—

CHANTILLY PLATE

Distance 1 mile:—

Gloaming 9-4, Let Slip 9-2, Hellenikos 9-2, Old Reliance 9-2, El Obro 9-0, Bistolfi 8-10, Terror 8-10, Multissimo 8-7, Hot Bun II 8-7, Ati 8-6, Glory of Kolhapur 8-6, Newry 8-6, Fire Alarm 8-6, Greetings 8-6, Panaster 8-4, Chintrasal 8-2, Torch Royal 8-2, Maytowi II 7-13, Flying Glance 7-13, Wansteil 7-13, Good Care 7-13, Furore 7-13, Maroc 7-7, Le Duc 7-7, Arahboob 7-7 Cash 7-7 Love Call 7-4.

HOUGHTON PLATE (Div. I.)

Distance 7 furlongs:—

Cougar 9-4, Neocell 9-0, Sunnymorn 9-0, Rony Garth 8-12, So That's That 8-12, Fortunate Lad 8-11, Dighaena Valley 8-11, Ganymede 8-8, Don't Shoot 8-8, Ballinahown 8-6, Highland Lad (late Gibraltar II) 8-6, Flower of India 8-4, Blazing Star 8-4, Right Bet 8-3, Spun Glass 8-2, Bobby in the Barn 8-2, Tipperary 8-0, Royal Apple 7-13, Bisharin 7-9, Night Reveller 7-9.

HOUGHTON PLATE (Div. II.)

Distance 7 furlongs:—

Firelight 9-0, Desert Sunrise 9-0, Highland Sprig 8-13, Masque 8-11, Tantalides 8-9, Hassina 8-7, Bastion 8-7, Brelan 8-5, Apple Jelly 8-5, Shadrach 8-4, Meadow 8-4, Enjeu 8-4, Torquemada 8-0, Sedgefield 7-11, Advance 8-0, Smara 7-11, Chitor 7-11, King of Sports 7-11, Ismraj Sultana 7-11.

THIRSK PLATE

Distance 1 mile, 1 furlong:

Lambeth Walk 9-4, La Concorde 9-2, Master Mint 8-13, Koanga 8-13, Coeur Brule 8-12, Aftalon 8-12, Newdigate 8-11, Valentia Jinks 8-9, Lens 8-7, Kirit 8-4, Sauce Anglaise 8-4, Talkless 8-2, Footslogger 8-10, Odorante 7-12, King of the Ring 7-12, Radio Man 7-12, Winlad 7-7, Rathavon 7-7, Reliable 7-7.

SHERIDAN PLATE

Distance 1 mile:—

Advance 9-4, Pompom 9-2, Zenith 9-0, Red Flower 8-7, Star of Baroda 8-9, Amulet 7-12, Tomtit 7-12, Miss O. K. 7-9, Rahana 7-7, King's Wine 7-7.

CALCUTTA PLATE

Distance 1 mile:—

Ishtay 9-4, Twine 9-4, Fairy Queen 8-2, Captain Blood 9-2, Rose Apple 8-12, Shahenshah 8-12, Tap Dance 8-7, Laxmidhar 8-7, Lakhpat 8-4, Hectic 8-2, Fancy Glen 8-0, Mahboob's Choice 8-0, Potato Jones 8-0, Trusty 8-0, Ginger Biscuit 7-12, News 7-11, Eminent 7-9, Trustful 7-9, Tyranny 7-7, First Choice 7-7, Finis 7-7.

BASSEIN PLATE

Distance 1-1/4 miles:—

Hikmat Pasha 9-7, Faruq Pasha 9-7, Pushpamala 9-7, Firpo 9-4, Ala Mahlak 9-2, Tohalla 9-0, Banash Amer 8-13, Ubayan Faisal 8-13, King of Diamonds 8-13, Assaf Mahmud 8-10, King Farouq 8-10, Royal Rival 8-9, Young Tiger 8-9, Shayal Nayif 8-5, Can You 8-5, Rabdan 7-13, Gaurishanker 7-9, Almaroof 7-9, Faraj Allah 7-7, Ghussun Al Ilah 7-7, Nada'a Al Bari 7-7, Nassar 7-7, Nur Jehan 7-7, Young Suwaiti 7-4, Majnun Anwah 7-4, Sheriff 7-4.

CHANGES IN CLASSIFICATION

The following additions to, and changes in, the classifications of horses have been made:—

ADDITIONS

	Class
Chip and Limit (late Ivanosky II)	IV
Harlequin	A
Iceland	A
Big Boy	A

TRANSFERS

	From	To
Gloaming	II	I
Rahmi Manshad	II	I
Young Tiger	II	I

ST. XAVIERS' CHAMPIONS

49th Inter-School Athletic Meet

The Forty-Ninth Inter-School Athletic Sports, sponsored by the Bombay High Schools Athletic Association, held at the Cooperage, were voted a great success.

St. Xaviers' High School was returned as the Champion School, scoring 133 points, and annexed the Tata Challenge Shield. The same school provided the champion athlete of the meeting, I. Fernandes with 25 points won the Tata Championship Cup.

Mr. V. D. Ghate, Educational Inspector, Bombay Division, presided, and Mrs. Ghate presented the prizes at the close.

The following are the results:

100 yards—open—M. Hussein 1, H. D'Souza 2, F. Lobo 3. Time 10-4 seconds. Under 16 years—E. D'Souza 1, T. Fernandes 2, P. Gomes 3. Time: 11 seconds. Under 14 years—Shaukat Ali 1, F. Monteiro 2, L. Vaz 3. Time: 11-4 seconds. Under 12 years—A. Fernandes 1, M. Afzal 2, M. Ayavedo 3. Time: 13 seconds. Broad jump—open—G. Fernandes 1, M. Vaz 2, A. D'Mello 3. Distance 19 feet, 6-1/2 inches. Under 16 years—T. Fernandes 1, Shaukat Ali 2, P. Gomes 3. Distance 17 feet, 1-1/4 inches. 120 yards hurdles—open—F. Lobo 1, M. Vaz 2, M. Basil 3. Time: 16 seconds. Under 16 years—T. Fernandes 1, P. Gomes 2, L. D'Souza 3. Time: 19 seconds. Throwing the cricket ball—open—L. Brown 1, L. Mistry 2, M. Menezis 3. Distance 94 yards, 1 feet, 6 inches. 220 yards—under 14 years—Shaukat Ali 1, F. Monteiro 2, E. Yardley 3. Time: 26-2 seconds. 440 yards—open—E. D'Souza 1, F. Lobo 2, L. Brown 3. Time: 54.6 seconds. Under 16 years—E. D'Souza 1, T. Fernandes 2, C. Leitao 3. Time: 1 minute, 1.4 seconds. 1 mile cycle race—open—D. S. Mistry 1, P. F. Tawadia 2, N. Phiroz 3. Time: 2 minutes, 53.4 seconds. 880 yards—under 16 years—O. Coutinho 1, J. Gonsalves 2, B. Dias 3. Time: 2 minutes, 30.4 seconds. 1 mile—open—Sebastian Dante 1, H. D'Souza 2, E. Coelho 3. Time: 5 minutes, 5 seconds. High jump—open—A. Fernandes 1, B. Menzil 2, L. Mathew 3. Height 5 feet, 2-1/2 inches. Under 16 years—Shaukat Ali 1, T. Fernandes 2, W. Pereira 3. Height 4 feet, 8 inches. Pole-jump F. Lobo 1, L. Brown 2, Height 9 feet, 3 inches. Tug-of-War—St. Xavier's High School.

Will France Help A British Invasion?

(Continued From Page 6.)

it was impossible for the students to do anything else but turn and run.

To me it seems that the best way in which the French can help the British will become possible with an invasion of France, for there is no doubt that British troops will be given every help and the Germans hindered as far as possible.

BURT BOXING TOURNEY

Arathoon Beats Sind Champion

LAHORE: March 9.

The Burt Institute Hall was packed to capacity this evening when the finals of the Burt Open Boxing Tournament were held. The prizes were given away by the Hon. Sir D. Young, Chief Justice, Lahore.

"Baby" Arathoon of E. B. Railway, the all-India and Burma heavy weight champion, displayed excellent form in knocking out Aubery of Army (Sind Champion) in the second round.

The trophy for open weights was won by the N. W. Railway with 14 points. The E. B. Railway and a British Unit were second with 9 points each. The Novices' Trophy was won by a British Unit with 8 points.

RESULTS

NOVICES' FLY-WEIGHT (Semi-Fina.): W. Grierson (Arms) beat M. M. Said (Islamia College), latter withdrawing after second round.

FINALS:

FLY-WEIGHT (Open): L. Hall (N.W.R.) beat Akram (N.W.R.) referee stopping fight in the third round.

BANTAM-WEIGHT (Open): A. Monterio (H.H. Club) beat B. Lall (E.B. Railway) on points.

FEATHER WEIGHT (Novices): Raj Kumar (D.S. College) beat L. Corp. Rathbourne (Army) on points.

LIGHT WEIGHT (Novices): Brudigam (Army) beat Karamat (H.H. Club) latter withdrawing after second round.

WELTER-WEIGHT (Novices): G. M. Burke (Army) beat A. F. Nasim (Govt. College) on points.

HEAVY-WEIGHT (Open): "Baby" Arathoon (E.N.B. Railway) beat K. O. Aubrey (Army) in second round.

MIDDLE-WEIGHT (Novices): L. B.D.R. Rioden beat Farmer (Army) on points.

LIGHT-WEIGHT (Open): Widdison (Army) beat Gasper (E. B. Railway).

WELTER-WEIGHT (Open): Phillopsky (N.W.R.) beat Arkil (N.W.R.) on points.

HEAVY-WEIGHT (Novices): A. N. Hassan (Govt. College) beat Karim Khan (N. W.R.) on points.

MIDDLE-WEIGHT (Open): Capt. Elmsley (Army) beat L. B.D.R. Fost (Army) referee stopping the fight in second round.

FLY-WEIGHT (Novices): W. Grierson (Army) beat E. S. Edmonds (Lahore) referee stopping the fight in third round.

FEATHER-WEIGHT (Open): C. Vance (N.W.R.) beat B. Lall (E. B. Railway) on points.

LIGHT-HEAVY WEIGHT (Open) L. B.D. R. Manning (Army) beat Capt. Wright (Army) on points.—A. P.

Aga Khan Tournament

BHIMRAJ S. C. AND BOMBAY GYMKHANA MOVE UP

Bhimraj S. C.....	3: Cathedral Old Boys ... 1.
Bombay Gymkhana ...	1: Christ Church & Barnes 0

Two further games in the preliminary rounds of the Aga Khan Hockey Tournament were played on the Bombay Gymkhana ground on Monday. The early match saw the Bhimraj Sports Club meet the Cathedral Old Boys. The former ran out winners by three goals to one.

In the late game the Bombay Gymkhana put the Christ Church and Barnes Ex-Students out of the Tournament, winning by the only goal scored. The losers are flattered by the narrow margin of defeat.

Bhimraj S. C. Win

There was little to choose between the Bhimraj Sports Club and the Cathedral Old Boys and exchanges were shared, the hockey never rising to great heights. In the 20th minute S. Tambe, the Sports Club centre-forward, gave his side the lead by beating Jones with a clever shot. Two minutes later the Old Boys should have equalised. The Bhimraj goalie, Mohite, however, smartly saved a hot effort from R. Brown. The interval arrived with the Sports Club leading by a point.

The Old Boys were on top when the teams entered on the second spell. But a penalty corner almost allowed Bhimraj to add a second goal to their early point. Jones with a brilliant save frustrated a good scoring effort by L. Tambe.

The equaliser came in the 10th minute. A good movement on the right took the Old Boys up. H. Brown sent a correct pass to Gordon, the inside-right, who in turn, sent the ball across the goal mouth. R. Brown, the centre-forward, met the pass and shot, Mohite took the ball on his pads. Abraham rushed to the rebound and put the ball past the goalkeeper.

Things remained all square for about ten minutes, but the Bhimraj Club were slowly getting the better of the issue. They got the lead through M. Kawde, the inside-right. They went one better and carried the tally to three, M. Kawde again obliged. The spade-work behind this point, however, was put in by S. Tambe. The Old Boys tried hard but failed to reduce the lead.

The teams:—

BHIMRAJ SPORTS CLUB: Mohite; D. Thapa and P. Vaidya; T. Tambe, More and Merchande; D. V. Kawde, M. Kawde, S. Tambe, L. Tambe and Jadhav.

CATHEDRAL OLD BOYS: Jones; Pitt and Kelvie; Burn, Marsh and Farla; H. Brown, Gordon, R. Brown, Abraham and Lee.

Gymkhana's One Goal

The Bombay Gymkhana opened well when they came up against Christ Church and Barnes' Ex-Students and had the latter defending for most of the early half. This superiority, however, did not give them any goals. Three very good scoring opportunities came to the Gymkhana, but unfortunately their forwards displayed little intelligence in the goal-mouth. The teams crossed over with a love-all score.

On resuming the Ex-Students from the initial bully-off moved up on the right and Zacharias, the inside-right, got past the backs. A hot shot followed, Wilkins saved. The rebound was met by Philips, but he put it wide. The Gymkhana once again asserted themselves and had the Ex-Students defending the fourth scoring opportunity of the game was lost when a great pass from Warden, across the goal-mouth, was missed by the centre forward and his two wing-men.

Midway through the half the Ex-Students came along and Wilkins in goal twice saved the Yellow and Blacks. Ten minutes from the end, the Gymkhana were rewarded, Blackmore, the inside left, who, incidentally had been striving untiringly throughout, got the better of the backs. Durham, the Ex-Students' goalie, rushed out and met Blackmore. The latter fell, but he had tapped the ball in falling, the ball trickled over the goal-line with Durham also on the ground.

In the closing stages the Ex-Students fought frantically for the equaliser and had the Gymkhana defence oft in trouble, but could not save the game.

The teams were:—

BOMBAY GYMKHANA: Wilkins; Matthews and Ormerod; Franks, Joannidas and Garratt; Taylor, Ward, Candlin, Blackmore and Warden.

CHRIST CHURCH & BARNES: Durham; Roberts and Salder; Hearn, Abraham and Shore; Philips, Zacharias, Peters, Middlecoat and Sparkes.

TO-DAY'S GAME

Bombay Gymkhana Ground; 5-15 p.m.: B.E. S.T. v. St. Xavier's "B".

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Preliminary flying training in Flying Clubs, with civilian status, before entry into the Air Force.

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Elementary Training in the Air Force as officer cadets for six months.

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Further training as commissioned officers for six months. Duration of war appointments in the Indian Air Force Volunteer Reserve for the best trainees.

You Must

(a) be between 18 and 26 years of age
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MECHANICS are also wanted.
Apply to the Air Force Recruiting Officers at Bombay, Madras, Calcutta & Lahore.

"The heavens are their battlefield; they are the cavalry of the clouds. High above the squalor and the mud, so high in the firmament that they are not visible from earth, they fight out the eternal issue of right and wrong. They are the true knighthood of war, without fear and without reproach."

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The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

BOMBAY: TUESDAY, MARCH 11, 1941

"Ankhi-Khoosh"—
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EYE-DROP
A wonderful specific for Ophthalmia and all Sore and Mattering Eyes, acts like a charm for Tired, Watering or Itching Eyes.
Absolutely Harmless. Very Soothing for the Eyes. Ankhi-Khoosh Never Fails. Ankhi-Khoosh does not smart.
CAN BE HAD FROM ALL CHEMISTS.

"Mosquito" Boats To Be Rushed To Britain

High Speed Motor Boats To Be Manufactured On Mass Production Basis For England

Three And Half Year Programme Involving Sum Of 10,000 Million Dollars To Be Laid Down?

WASHINGTON, March 10.

Plans have been made to rush in substantial number of "mosquito" boats to Britain directly the Lease and Lend Bill becomes law, according to an authoritative source.

In addition to this help in countering Germany's submarine campaign, mass production of smaller type of high speed motor torpedo boats is being planned.

No transfer of destroyers or other major naval vessels is contemplated under the present plans, it is stated.

The Lease and Lend Bill which was dramatically passed by the Senate on Saturday is expected to become law by Wednesday at the latest.

The House of Representatives is likely to record its acceptance of the Senate's amendments on Tuesday whereafter the bill will immediately be placed before the President for his signature.

Meanwhile reports are current in the capital that a three-year programme in aid for Britain involving a stupendous sum of 10,000 million dollars is being drafted as an immediate sequel to the Senate's approval of the bill.—Reuter.

MAKING HITLER'S VICTORY IMPOSSIBLE

WASHINGTON, March 10.

Commenting on the passing of the Lease and Lend Bill, Col. Knox, the United States Navy Secretary, said, "We shall immediately give such aid to Britain as will make a Hitler victory impossible."—Reuter.

FEEDING OF BRITAIN, MAJOR PROBLEM OF U. S.

NEW YORK, March 10.

The feeding of Britain is one of America's major problems in the opinion of Mr. Averell Harriman, President Roosevelt's millionaire expediter of war aid to Britain.

This statement was made to reporters by Mr. Harriman as he prepared to leave for Lisbon 'en-route' to London by clipper on Monday morning and he added that speeding up of shipments of food and war materials will be his main job.—Reuter.

NAZI PRESS ATTACK ON ROOSEVELT.

LONDON, March 10.

Berlin press to-day severely attacks President Roosevelt, according to a message reaching London. The "Berliner Boersen Zeitung" says:—"President Roosevelt has decided on continuous interference in Europe. Germany must now consider President Roosevelt as an enemy of a New Order in Europe." The "Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung" writes:—"The Lease and Lend Bill proves that America's attitude is no longer of a defensive character but an offensive interference."—Reuter.

Australia Satisfied

SYDNEY, March 10

News of the passing of the United States Aid to Britain Bill is received with the greatest satisfaction in Australia. "With America giving greater help to Britain, Democracy will be preserved," the acting Prime Minister Mr. Fadden said today.—Reuter.

Turkish Journal Suppressed

Sequel To German Protest

ISTANBUL, March 10.

The Turkish newspaper, "Yeni Sabah," is temporarily suppressed following a protest by the German Ambassador, Von Papen

He objected to outspoken anti-Nazi articles published in the newspaper by the Turkish Deputy. M. Yaltchin. M. Yaltchin frequently denounced Germany's aggressive treatment of small nations.—Reuter.

"BLACK-OUT YOUR HOUSES MORE CAREFULLY THAN BEFORE"

LONDON, March 10.

The Nazi radio broadcast on Sunday an urgent appeal to German householders to black-out houses even more carefully than in the past.

They are further warned to keep water and sand handy and have dug-outs in readiness.—Reuter.

U. S. Gains Much By Helping Britain

LONDON, March 6.

Don Iddon, the "Daily Mail" correspondent in New York, cabled on March 5:

The American people, some of whom are inclined to believe that their country is extending an enormous amount of aid to Britain without receiving a great deal in return, learned to-day just how wrong they were.

Facts gathered from Government sources showed that Britain is giving the United States invaluable and prodigious help, far more than the United States has so far extended to Britain.

The newspapers here to-day revealed that America has sent some £400,000,000 worth of war material to Britain, much of it outmoded and even obsolete and except for the fifty World War destroyers, every single object has been paid for in full by the British by "hard cash on the counter".

ARMS PLANTS.

That money has paid for the complete modernisation of American munition plants.

Military experts all agree that Britain has paid "pretty stiff" prices for the war material ordered here.

They are unanimous, too, in their belief that the right to establish eight naval and air bases on British possessions in the Western Hemisphere is worth far more to the United States than the fifty destroyers sent to Britain.

In addition to the vast sum of British money and the bases received by the United States, this country has been given free vital and invaluable naval and military information.

EVERYTHING FREE.

British secrets, records, statistics, information and formulae, all of these have been made available to the United States. Every lesson learned in the harsh laboratory of war has been passed on.

American military attaches and observers have been given "carte blanche" on units of the British Fleet, in war planes, and in the Army.

In fact, America's entire war machine is being built in the light of British experience and information.

The value of this cannot be gauged in even millions of dollars. Everything Britain has learned about making war planes, tanks, guns, bombs, shells, armour plate, gas, including revolutionary new military weapons and devices, has been turned over to the United States as a gift.

In short, as one American correspondent says to-day: "The United States, under the present co-operation with our Anglo-Saxon partner, is receiving the military benefits of the most technical of all wars, without actually fighting it or losing a single man."

The Maharaja of Mysore was given an enthusiastic reception at the station on the occasion of his first visit to the city as the Ruler of Mysore.

Britain Rejects Hoover's Plan

NEW YORK, March 10.

Rejecting Mr. Hoover's proposed soup-kitchen experiment in Belgium, the British Embassy yesterday released a statement saying, "The British Government is satisfied that relief of countries in enemy occupation would, whatever the conditions might be, postpone the day of victory".

The British Government, the statement adds, felt obliged "to reaffirm their determination not to permit the blockade to be weakened or undermined by the admission of supplies from overseas into any territory under enemy control". It would be "false humanitarianism", the statement says.

"Not False Humanity"

Mr. Hoover has issued a reply simultaneously re-emphasising sympathy for the British cause, but declaring that the food situation in the occupied countries is "far worse than the British statement would seem to indicate". He felt it "no false humanity which saves the lives of countless children."—Reuter.

U. S. Ambassador To Exiled Belgian Govt.

NEW YORK, March 10

Mr. Drexel Biddle, recently appointed United States Ambassador to the exiled Belgian Government in London and Minister to the Norwegian and the Netherlands Governments is leaving today.

Mr. Biddle who was formerly Ambassador in Poland is travelling with Mr. Averell Harrimann who is President Roosevelt's expeditor of aid to Britain.—Reuter

CONVICTS' DARING BID FOR LIBERTY: 5 SUCCEED, 2 CAPTURED

MIANWALI, March 10.

Seven convicts confined in the Mianwali District Jail are reported to have made a daring bid for liberty on Saturday evening with the help of accomplices who arrived outside the jail armed with rifles. They brought a ladder by means of which the prisoners scaled the main wall and escaped after an exchange of fire with the jail guard. Two of the convicts were subsequently captured. A pursuit party headed by Mr. Robinson, Superintendent of Police, was immediately organised.—A. P.

Total Black-Out In Allahabad

(From Our Correspondent.)

ALLAHABAD, March 9.

The whole of Allahabad city was plunged in darkness to-night owing to serious breakdown of electricity at the power house. It appears a fire broke out in the transformer room of the electric power house this afternoon and almost all underground electric cables were burnt. One engine is stated to have been completely burnt and the switchboard was destroyed. The cause of the accident is not known.

The whole city was deprived of water supply, too, as municipal waterworks are entirely dependent on electric power. It is apprehended that normal conditions cannot be restored for two or three days. Municipal authorities trying to light the streets with petromax lamps.

The "Leader" Press stopped working owing to failure of electric supply. The power house has sustained, it is learnt, pretty huge loss.

Allahabad had thus a practical experience what a "black-out" means. The railway station and the central telegraph office were also affected by this "black-out."

Mahasabhaites Still Wait And Watch

STRONG OPPOSITION TO DIRECT ACTION

Executive Decision To Start Militarisation Mandals

A resolution with a view to set up Provincial and subordinate Hindu Militarisation Mandals with a central body to co-ordinate, control and guide their activities was passed, at the resumed sitting of the Working Committee of the All-India Hindu Mahasabha, at "Vijayanagar", Dadar, on Monday.

Mr. V. D. Savarkar presided and about 25 out of 34 members were present.

No Reply From Viceroy

The Committee started its deliberations at noon and waited till 3 p.m. for the final reply of the Viceroy. But no reply arrived, as it was previously expected and after an hour's discussion about the setting up of the militarisation boards and on the response given by some members of the Committee to the conference of moderate leaders in Bombay on March 13, decision on the question of implementing the Madura resolution was deferred.

The Committee will meet again at Mr. Savarkar's residence on Tuesday (to-day).

MADURA RESOLUTION

It is understood that the major portion of the day's discussion centred on the question of implementing the Madura resolution. The President of the Mahasabha, it is learnt, read out the entire correspondence that transpired between him and the Viceroy and a telegram sent on his behalf about the final reply now stated to be in transit

He submitted a three-typed page scheme, it further appears, and explained in detail the developments after the Madura resolution and the means which they might devise to implement the resolution, in case the reply was unsatisfactory.

ON DIRECT ACTION MOVE

A number of other schemes were also mooted and there appeared to be a concensus of opinion among the representatives of C. P., Maharashtra and Bengal on the direct action move. The proposals seemed to have met with some measure of opposition by some members and discussion was incomplete, the scope being restricted as the Viceroy's final reply had not been received.

CONFLICTING VIEWS.

How could the Hindu Mahasabha talk in the same breath about direct action and setting up of the militarisation boards and the participation of some of the members in the Non-Party Leaders' Conference in Bombay, with the avowed intention of settlement of the political deadlock? This was how some members seemed to have argued. The supporters of direct action move seem to have stated that the two moves would be completely different and their activities to be distinctly departmentalised.

But there seemed to have been a general agreement on the postponement of a final decision.

It is, however, believed that an assurance by the Viceroy on lines suggested by the President of the Hindu Mahasabha might resolve the present deadlock. The Viceroy appears to have pointed out that as far as the fears entertained by the Mahasabha, they might prove to be mirage in as much as there was no tangible and concrete scheme of Pakistan officially sponsored by the Muslim League and as such no opinion could be expressed on it. With regard to the grant of Dominion Status, he is understood to have pointed out the relevant portions of the past pronouncements on the subject, made on behalf of the British Government.

The following resolution adopted at the meeting was issued to the Press:—

Hindu Militarisation Mandal

With a view to give effect to the resolution passed at the session of the Hindu Mahasabha at Madura on immediate programme all provincial and District Hindu Sabhas are called upon to form Hindu Sainikikaran Mandals (Hindu Militarisation Mandals).

(a) to encourage Hindus to join the Army, Navy and Air forces as well as the ammunition factories, the aeroplane factories, Ship building yards and such other factories, schools and institutions in connection with war craft.

(b) to hold public meetings distribute literature and carry on propaganda with all means to instil Military mindedness in the Hindu public in general.

(c) to collect, publish and supply information regarding the rules, regulations and facilities in connection with the recruiting of military aerial and naval forces and to try to remove whatever difficulties are found to stand in the way of those Hindus who are ready to get themselves enlisted in those forces.

(d) to establish contact with all military and other departmental authorities to get information and to get removed any grievances of Hindu forces.

(e) to set on for a country-wide agitation to get the Arms Act so amended as to bring it on a par with what exists in England today.

(f) to bring all possible pressure on the Senates and other educational institutions in general and the Government in particular to make military training compulsory in high schools and colleges with a view to bring it up in the near future to the standard of efficiency obtaining in the case of students in the powerful free countries in the world.

In order to co-ordinate and control and guide the activities of all those provincial and their subordinate district Hindu Militarisation Mandals, an All India Hindu Militarisation Mandal should be constituted under the aegies of the Hindu Mahasabha." It was tentatively decided that the Hindu Militarisation Mandal should be formed with Syt. G. V. Ketkar as Chairman and Sir J. P. Shrivastav, Mahashaya Ratanchand Raja Narayanlal Pitti, Syt. Madhusudan Mujumdar, Dewan Bahadur Ramaswami Shastry, S. N. Bannerji, Syt. Rambhau Rajwade, Dr. N. D. Savarkar, Rao Bahadur S. K. Bole, Kumarchandra Sharma, with powers to co-opt.

Aides-De-Camp To His Majesty

NEW DELHI, March 10

His Majesty the King has been pleased to approve the appointments of Colonels (Temporary Brigadiers) A. L. Johnston, O.B.E. Indian Army, Commander, Lahore area, K. De L. M. Young, M.C. Indian Army, Commandant, Indian Military Academy, and J. F. M. H. Nugent D.S.O., Indian Army Commander Jullundur area, as Aides-de-Camp to His Majesty.—A. P.

Charlie Chan Detective Story Day By Day

FOILED

BANANA BOAT MYSTERY

AS KIRK TRIES TO GRAB HIM, RICHTER QUICKLY DRAWS UP HIS CANE....
... PRESSING A BUTTON AT THE HEAD OF THE CANE....
...HE RELEASES A DAGGER AT THE OPPOSITE END....
YOU'LL NEVER GET ME!
Alfred Andriola
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11-9

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